



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-92-013
Tuesday
21 January 1992

Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-92-013

CONTENTS

21 January 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Li Peng Willing To Meet 'All' Leaders at UN [Beijing Radio]	1
Russian, U.S. Officials Discuss Nuclear Arms [XINHUA]	1
Singapore, Latvia Establish Diplomatic Ties [XINHUA]	1

United States & Canada

Reportage on Intellectual Property Rights Talks	1
XINHUA Reports Memorandum Signed	1
Trade Minister Comments [XINHUA]	2
Article Sees 'Mutual Understanding' [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 29 Jan]	3
Editorial Says 'Dispute' Solved [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 21 Jan]	4
'Good Prospects' Seen for Hong Kong [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	5
Hong Kong Editorial Welcomes Accord [Hong Kong THE STANDARD 18 Jan]	5

Central Eurasia

Belarussian Prime Minister Begins Official Visit	6
Greeted at Airport [XINHUA]	6
Officials Hold 'Working Talks' [XINHUA]	6
Li Peng Hosts Welcoming Ceremony [XINHUA]	6
Li, Kebich Hold Talks [XINHUA]	7
Economic Agreement Signed [XINHUA]	7
Communique on Relations Issued [XINHUA]	8
Jiang Zemin Meets Kebich [XINHUA]	8
Editorial Hails Belarussian Ties [RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jan]	9
Economic Delegation Meets Moldovan Prime Minister [XINHUA]	9
Moldovan Minister Hopes for 'Good Relationship' [XINHUA]	9
Kazakhstan's Nazarbayev on Bilateral Relations [Beijing International]	10
Economic, Trade Delegation Visits Azerbaijan [Beijing International]	10
Ukraine Said 'Ready' To Develop Relations [XINHUA]	10
Government Encouraging Cooperation With Republics [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) 19 Jan]	11

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Economy, Trade Delegation Visits	11
Meets Industry Minister [XINHUA]	11
Discusses Ties With Tian Jiyun [XINHUA]	11
Cooperation Agreement Signed [XINHUA]	12
Vice Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Press Group [XINHUA]	12
DPRK Foreign Affairs Group Visits Liaoning [Shenyang Radio]	12
'Roundup' on Japan Official's Visit to S. Korea [XINHUA]	12

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Spokesman Discusses Support for Prince Sihanouk [XINHUA]	13
'Experts' To Help Clear Mines in Cambodia [Tokyo KYODO]	13

Near East & South Asia

Xu Dunxin Foresees Possible Ties With Israel	13
Officials, Levi To Meet [Tokyo KYODO]	13
Spokesman Has 'No Comment' [AFP]	14
Libya's Jallud Arrives for 'Working Visit' [XINHUA]	14
Tripoli TV on Arrival	14
Jallud Meets NPC Leader Wan Li [XINHUA]	14
Holds Talks With Wu Xuiqian [XINHUA]	15
Yang Shangkun, Jallud Exchange Views [XINHUA]	15
Tripoli JANA Reports Meeting	15
Talks Reveal 'Identical' Viewpoints [Tripoli JANA]	15
Jallud, Li Peng Hold Talks [XINHUA]	16
Indian Defense Minister Says Relations 'Improved' [XINHUA]	16
Envoy Affirms Avoidance of 'Big Powers' Alliances [XINHUA]	16
Government Donates Foodstuffs to Palestinians [XINHUA]	17

Sub-Saharan Africa

Qian Qichen Continues African Tour 17 Jan	17
Leaves Ivory Coast for Ghana [XINHUA]	17
Meets Ghana's Rawlings [XINHUA]	17
Discusses Ties With Counterpart [XINHUA]	18
Leaves Ghana for Namibia [XINHUA]	18
Meets Zimbabwe Counterpart en Route [XINHUA]	18
Arrives in Namibia, Praises Ties [XINHUA]	19
Meets ANC, PAC Leaders [XINHUA]	19
CPC Delegation Arrives in Zambia on Visit	19
Welcomed by Foreign Minister [XINHUA]	19
Calls On Former President Kaunda [XINHUA]	20
Continues Tour in Tanzania [XINHUA]	20

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Deng in Shenzhen; 'in Good Health, High Spirits' [Hong Kong MING PAO 21 Jan]	21
Amity Group Elects Wang Zhen, Leaders at Meeting [XINHUA]	21
Jiang Zemin Inspects Shanghai 15-18 Jan [XINHUA]	22
Qiao Shi Urges Guangdong to Speed Construction [XINHUA]	23
Li Ruihuan in Jilin; Attends Festival Opening [XINHUA]	23
Li Tieying Inspects Jiangsu, Speaks on Education [XINHUA RIBAO 8 Jan]	23
Stresses Socialist Reform [XINHUA]	24
Intensified Socialist Control in Tibet Ordered [AFP]	25
Central Nationalities Work Meeting Concludes	25
Li Peng Stresses Unity [XINHUA]	25
Strengthened Solidarity Urged [XINHUA]	26
Regional Leaders on Autonomy of Minorities [XINHUA]	28
State Council Issues Circular on Autonomy Law [XINHUA]	30
'Record Number' of Drug Cases Uncovered in Yunnan [AFP]	32
Ministry of Justice Awards Changchun Prison [JILIN RIBAO 28 Nov]	33
Minister on 'Reform Through Labor' [XINHUA]	33
Ministries Set Up Railway Security Company [XINHUA]	34
Wan Li on Strengthening Democracy, Legal System [Hong Kong CHING PAO 5 Jan]	34
Municipalities Discuss Social Sciences, Philosophy	35
Shanghai Relays Jiang, Li Speeches [Shanghai Radio]	35
Beijing's Li Ximing on Party Line [XINHUA]	35
Jiang, Li Inscribe Four Cardinal Principles Book [XINHUA]	36
Shen Daren Stresses Learning From Zhou Enlai [XINHUA RIBAO 9 Jan]	36
Chen Muhua Blames Female Baby Deaths on Feudalism [AFP]	37
Construction Minister on Building Urban Houses [JINGJI CANKAO BAO 14 Dec]	37
Hong Kong Satellite Service Cut in Beijing Hotels [AFP]	38

Science & Technology

Li Peng, Others Meet Geological Prospectors [XINHUA]	39
Yao Yilin, Wen Jiabao at Scientists' Tea Party [XINHUA]	39
Li Tieying Speaks [XINHUA]	40
Activities, Remarks of Song Jian Reported	40
Views Environmental Protection [XINHUA]	40
At Meeting on Jinggangshan Region [Beijing TV]	41
Inspects Hubei; Comments on S&T [XINHUA]	42

Economic & Agricultural

Article on Planned Economy, Market Regulation [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Dec]	42
Machine-Building, Electronics Work, Tasks Viewed	43
Spokesman Sees 'Normal Development' [XINHUA]	43
Foreign Technology To Update Industry [CHINA DAILY 15 Jan]	43
Li Peng Remarks Cited [XINHUA]	44
Bank of China Ups Overseas Deposit Reserves [XINHUA]	45
Reform Boosts Communication Bank of China [XINHUA]	45
More Ports Said Open to Foreign Countries [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	45
State Council Circular on End to Overstocking [XINHUA]	45
Open Market Transactions of Industry Goods Set [CHINA DAILY 14 Jan]	46
Ni Zhifu in Shandong, Views Enterprise Management [Jinan Radio]	46
Song Ping, Others Greet Animal Husbandry Meeting [Beijing Radio]	47
Tian Jiyun Lauds Movie on Contract System [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 7 Jan]	47
Rural Firms Set 1992 Guiding Ideology, Goals [XINHUA]	47
Village Joint Venture Nets Over 100 Million Yuan [XINHUA]	48

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Chen Huanyou 6-7 Jan Inspection Tour Reported [ANHUI RIBAO 9 Jan]	49
Jiang Chunyun Attends Construction Awards Meeting [Jinan Radio]	49
Ge Hongsheng on Development, Fiscal Difficulties [Hangzhou Radio]	50

Central-South Region

Zhu Senlin on Further Reform, Opening Up [Hong Kong MING PAO 18 Jan]	50
Guangdong Executed Over 100 'Highway Bandits' [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	51
Guangzhou Executes Drug-Traffickers, Others [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	51
Zhao Fulin Meets RENMIN RIBAO Reporters [Nanning Radio]	52
Deng Hongxun Addresses Meeting on Education [Haikou Radio]	52
Hainan Procuratorate Cracks Corruption Cases [Haikou Radio]	52
Hainan Officials Arrested for Taking Bribes [AFP]	53
Guan Guangfu Solicits Nonparty Opinions [Wuhan Radio]	53

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Marks Martyr Deng Enming's Birthday [Guiyang Radio]	54
Sichuan Propaganda Work Meeting Concludes [Chengdu Radio]	55
Pu Chaozhu Views Party Building Work [Kunming Radio]	55
Yin Jun Discusses People's Congress Role [Kunming Radio]	56
Anti-Drug Drive Successes Claimed in Kunming [CHINA DAILY 17 Jan]	57
Yunnan Authorities Arrests 10 Drug Traffickers [AFP]	57

North Region

NPC Deputies Conduct Inspection of Beijing [XINHUA]	57
-----------------------------------------------------------	----

Paper Says Gang Leaders Executed in Shanxi [AFP]	58
Tan Shaowen Attends Organizational Work Forum [Tianjin Radio]	58

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Meets With Outstanding Policeman [Harbin Radio]	59
Attends Grass-Roots Conference [Harbin Radio]	59
Views 'Evil' Trade Trends [Harbin Radio]	59
Quan Shuren Meets Scientific Council Members [Shenyang Radio]	60
Views Scientific Work [Shenyang Radio]	61
Attends Tea for Scientists [Shenyang Radio]	61
Benxi 'Pilot Environmental' School Designated [XINHUA]	62

Northwest Region

Gu Jinchi on Socialist Education in Rural Areas [Lanzhou Radio]	62
Jin Jipeng Outlines Economic Tasks for 1992 [Xining Radio]	62
Qinghai Holds Provincial Public Security Meeting [Xining Radio]	63
Bai Qingcai Outlines Shaanxi 1992 Economic Tasks [Xian Radio]	63
Minority Students Receive Education in Xinjiang [XINHUA]	64

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Notary Public Protests Examination of Documents [XINHUA]	65
Official Interviewed on Li Xianbin Case [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	65
Communications Official on Fujian, Taiwan Progress [XINHUA]	65

TAIWAN

Mainland Terms Defector Li 'Wanted Criminal' [CNA]	67
Government Cautious on Mainland Fishery Zone [CNA]	67
Editorial Views U.S.-Mainland Trade Friction [CNA]	68
Government Considers Purchasing Russian MiG-29's [Taipei Radio]	68
'Authoritative Source' Cited [CNA]	68
Official Plans To Visit Former Soviet Republics [Taipei Radio]	68
Leaves for Ukraine [CNA]	69
Ukraine Said 'Willing' To Open Trade Office [CNA]	69
Ambassador to Korea Returns for Consultations [CNA]	69
French Trade Official Arrives; Plans Meetings [CNA]	69
Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Begins Visit [CNA]	70
President of Paraguayan Senate Visits Taipei [CNA]	70
Panamanian Assembly President Arrives for Visit [CNA]	70
Interior Minister To Visit Australia 18-26 Jan [CNA]	70
Petroleum Company To Build Refinery in Malaysia [CNA]	70
Legislative Yuan Elects New Speaker, Deputy [CNA]	70
DPP To Cosponsor March for UN Membership [CNA]	71
Kuomintang Holds Third Seminar on Constitution [CNA]	71
Customs Officers Seizes Heroin at Taipei Airport [CNA]	71
Tainan Chosen for Space Technology Center [CNA]	71

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Jiang Zemin, Lu Ping Meet Publishing Delegation [CHING CHI TAO PAO]	72
Yang Shangkun, Ji Pengfei on Hong Kong Transition [CHING PAO 5 Jan]	72
Government Welcomes Sino-U.S. Trade Agreement [XINHUA]	73
Paper Reports Smuggling of AIDS Drug to U.S. [THE SUNDAY STANDARD 19 Jan]	73

General

Li Peng Willing To Meet 'All' Leaders at UN

OW1701135592 Beijing Radio Beijing in English
to Western North America 0400 GMT 17 Jan 92

[From the "Current Affairs" program—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Premier Li Peng will attend a United Nations Security Council summit later this month. The Chinese Foreign Ministry made this announcement during Thursday's regular news conference in Beijing. Radio Beijing's (Yang Lei) attended the conference and has the details.

[(Yang)] The UN summit will bring together the leaders of all 15 Security Council members. British Prime Minister John Major proposed this summit and invited Li Peng earlier this month. China's Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin says the summit will open on January the 31st in New York. His remarks were translated by an interpreter:

[Wu, speaking in Mandarin fading into English translation] "Prime Minister Major invited Premier Li Peng to attend the meeting, which he said would reaffirm the United Nation's role in strengthening the international order, demonstrate the support for the new secretary general, and discuss the challenges facing the United Nations. We believe that under the current situation, it is of practical significance to the promotion of world peace and development for the leaders of various countries to increase contacts and dialogues."

[(Yang)] Spokesman Wu Jianmin was asked if Li Peng plans to hold bilateral meetings with U.S. President George Bush or Russian President Boris Yeltsin while in New York. The spokesman says:

[Wu] "Premier Li Peng is willing to meet with leaders of all countries; the specific arrangements for that purpose are still under discussion now."

[(Yang)] Li Peng will visit Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland before arriving in New York. The Foreign Ministry spokesman also responded to a report that the United States may sell Patriot missile parts to Taiwan:

[Wu] "We are firmly opposed to any action of the United States to upgrade the level of performance of the weapons it sells to Taiwan in violation of the principles contained in the China-U.S. August the 17th joint communique."

[(Yang)] The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman also announced that the Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarussia Vyacheslav Kebich will arrive in China Sunday.

[Wu] "The Belarussian Prime Minister will visit China for exchanging views with Chinese leaders on the development of bilateral relations, including the establishment of diplomatic relations."

Russian, U.S. Officials Discuss Nuclear Arms

OW1801004992 Beijing XINHUA in English
0036 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Moscow, January 17 (XINHUA)—Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev met here today with visiting U.S. Under Secretary of State Reginald Bartholomew to discuss issues on nuclear arms control and disarmament.

The two officials reached consensus over a variety of issues after discussions on ways to increase cooperation between Russia and the United States in areas such as the maintenance of nuclear security and non-proliferation of mass destructive weapons, the TASS News Agency reported.

During the meeting, Bartholomew regarded as positive the Commonwealth's positions on a unified control over nuclear arms, the implementation of the related international disarmament agreements and the maintenance of a unified strategic space, TASS said.

The U.S. under secretary, who came here for talks on disarmament with Russian officials, expressed the belief that the three-day talks had scored great achievements.

Singapore, Latvia Establish Diplomatic Ties

OW2001032992 Beijing XINHUA in English
0302 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Singapore January 20 (XINHUA)—Singapore decided today to establish diplomatic relations with the newly independent Baltic republic of Latvia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a press statement today, announcing that the Singapore Government and the government of Latvia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries with effect from 20 January 1992, in a hope to strengthen and develop bilateral friendly relations.

Singapore recognized the sovereignty and independence of the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on September 6, 1991, and then said it was ready to establish diplomatic relations with the three states.

United States & Canada

Reportage on Intellectual Property Rights Talks

XINHUA Reports Memorandum Signed

OW1801063592 Beijing XINHUA in English
0624 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Washington, January 17 (XINHUA)—China and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding on the protection of intellectual property rights today, which properly settled the disputes between the two countries over the issue.

The memorandum clearly states that the U.S. Government will, from the date of its signature, terminate the

investigations initiated under the Special 301 provisions of the U.S. Trade Act and drop China from the list of priority countries.

China is committed to joining the Berne Copyright Convention and the Geneva Phonograms Convention and to protecting U.S. intellectual property, including computer software, sound recordings, agrichemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The memorandum was signed by Wu Yi, vice minister of China's foreign economic relations and trade, and Carla Hills, U.S. trade representative.

After the signing ceremony, both Wu and Hills said that they are "very pleased" that the agreement was reached through negotiations.

In a written statement, Wu said that the agreement demonstrates "China's willingness to expand cooperation with the United States in the economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields." "This will give impetus to the improvement and enhancement of Sino-U.S. relations," she said.

Wu said the success of the negotiations fully shows that trade disputes between the two countries can always be solved through consultations on an equal footing and mutual understanding and accommodation.

"To resort to other unwise means does not help solve problems, but rather complicates matters," she said.

During a press conference, Hills said that the agreement helped avoid tariff retaliations, thus creating "a happy circumstance for both the United States and China."

"We have made a bridge toward better understanding of our respective problems in these various negotiations, intellectual property and market access, and all of that is constructive," Hills said.

China and the United States held six rounds of talks over a period of a few months on intellectual property rights protection. The final round began on January 10 and was scheduled to end on January 12. The talks, however, continued through last night before the agreement was reached.

Trade Minister Comments

OW1801163792 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1138 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By reporters Zhang Yi (1728 3015) and Chai Shikuan (2693 0013 1401)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 January (XINHUA)—Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, today positively assessed the Sino-U.S. accord on the protection of intellectual property rights, saying that China will earnestly implement it.

Speaking at a news briefing for Chinese and foreign reporters this afternoon, Li Lanqing said that the accord reached by China and the United States on 16 January

will benefit both countries because it will powerfully promote the development of the two countries' trade and economic and technical cooperation. He said: The accord is the result of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation between China and the United States. At first, for example, the two sides disagreed on the time limit set for the protection of patents of U.S. chemicals and medicines on the Chinese market, but the two sides made concessions and finally reached an agreement after many negotiations. He stressed: "Chinese people mean what they say, and we will commit ourselves to doing what the accord requires us to do."

Answering a foreign reporter's question about China diversifying its foreign trade market, Li Lanqing said that by diversification we do not mean that we will reduce our exports to our major trade partners, such as the United States, Japan, West Europe, and Hong Kong; it means that while maintaining and developing these markets, we will make positive efforts to expand our market in other countries and regions.

Li Lanqing also revealed that China will take five measures to restructure its imports control so that China's foreign trade will be more in line with the norms of international trade. These measures are:

1. China will gradually cut its tariffs down to the level which GATT has set for developing countries and will set tariffs for various imported goods in accordance with China's industrial policy and level of economic development. This year, in addition to eliminating regulation tariffs for imports, China will also take gradual steps to rationalize the exchange rate of the renminbi and let the renminbi float on the market.
2. China will act as quickly as possible to draw up the "Foreign Trade Law" and the "Antidumping Law" so that it can regulate imports according to these laws. China will also act on internationally-accepted practices to provide the nation's infant industries the necessary protection.
3. China will reduce the scope of imports requiring licenses. China will soon cut 16 from the present 53 kinds of imports requiring licenses and will cut the number of such imports by two-thirds within two to three years.
4. China will standardize the technical measures for regulating imports in accordance with GATT regulations.
5. China will make information about imports control more public. China will publicize as soon as possible those regulations on import control if they are still effective. In the future, all regulations on import control will be promulgated by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Li Lanqing also disclosed that the government will earmark several billion dollars from its foreign exchange reserves for the purchase of turn-key projects and advanced technology essential for the technological upgrading of the nation's large and medium-sized enterprises.

Article Sees 'Mutual Understanding'

HK2001071592 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 20 Jan 92 p 1

[Article by Wang Jen-yun (3769 0688 5366), TA KUNG PAO correspondent in United States: "Sino-U.S. Intellectual Property Rights Talks Marked by Mutual Understanding, Accommodation, Sharp Turns"]

[Text] New York, 19 (TA KUNG PAO)—16 January was probably Washington DC's coldest day since the beginning of this winter. The low temperature and the strong wind lowered the outdoor air temperature to more than 10 degrees below zero. Despite this, Hong Kong reporters who had come to Washington to cover the Sino-U.S. talks on intellectual property rights waited at the door of the Office of U.S. Trade Representative from 0600, wanting to know whether the talks would end in the morning. After 1200, Chinese and U.S. trade representatives ended the morning talks and left the office. Answering the question of whether or not there was any progress in the talks, Mr Joe Massey, chief U.S. representative at the talks, told reporters, in a very relaxed manner: "Very good." Members of the Chinese delegation also said fairly confidently that the gap between the two sides was getting narrower and narrower and that the chance for reaching an agreement was more than 50 percent.

United States Exerts Pressure; A Tense Atmosphere

The remarks and manner of the two delegations made this reporter feel that an agreement could be reached on 16 January, the U.S. designated deadline; while at the last moment some Hong Kong papers were able to place the news that an agreement could possibly be reached on their front pages.

At approximately 1630 on 16 January, the head of the Chinese delegation, Wu Yi, and her two assistants went to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and negotiated for nearly two hours. Before leaving, she clearly told reporters that an agreement had already been reached. It was not until this moment that reporters who had come to cover the Sino-U.S. trade talks could finally relax.

In fact, the round of talks proceeded in a rather tense atmosphere. Before the talks began, the United States had prepared a retaliatory list in accordance with the "Special 301 Clause," claiming to levy 100-percent retaliatory tariffs on some Chinese exports to the United States. Moreover, the U.S. side held two public hearings for the list on 6 and 7 January. Very obviously, the United States meant to exert pressure on China before the talks. At a news briefing before the talks, chief U.S. representative Joe Massey even said that, if China really retaliated against the \$1.2 billion worth of U.S. products, it would lead to the cancellation of its most-favored-nation status! The Sino-U.S. dispute over intellectual property rights suddenly seemed to have escalated to mutual retaliation, causing officials and businessmen in China, the United States, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, to become very nervous.

Different Views on Results

After the Sino-U.S. talks on intellectual property rights resumed on 10 January in Washington DC, some analysts even maintained that, out of political need, the Bush administration would probably cause the talks to break down. Their argument was: Bush's visit to Japan in early January was originally meant to show his concern for the question of trade. Nevertheless, his Japan visit did not receive any positive comments and his reputation in handling economic issues continued to fall. At the beginning of this presidential election year, in order to show that he is not weak on the question of trade, he would probably choose to crack down on China, which enjoyed a trade surplus of over \$10 billion with the United States.

The above argument regarding the Sino-U.S. trade talks seemed to make some sense from the angle of Bush's "political need." We should note that, when the fourth round of Sino-U.S. trade talks broke down in Washington D.C. last November, the U.S. economy was once again worsening and Bush's reputation was falling drastically. A well-informed person who is familiar with the talks said that it was only a problem which the U.S. representatives created at the last minute that led to the breakdown of the talks. We can deduce from this that the United States did not intend to reach an agreement at that time—but we must also note that Sino-U.S. trade is greatly complimentary to both sides. The United States would not benefit if a retaliatory trade war began which would worsen Sino-U.S. trade and relations.

Resolve Disputes Through Mutual Understanding, Accommodation

Wang Tianming, commercial counselor in the Chinese Embassy in Washington DC, who has been a constant participant in the talks, told this reporter in an interview on 14 January: The talks, which should have ended on 12 January, were lengthened at the "request of the U.S. side." "This time China made concrete and substantial concessions in light of international conventions and practices as well as U.S. economic interests." This caused this reporter to believe that, after China had made great concessions, the United States wished to reach an agreement.

The "Memorandum of Understanding" signed on 16 January shows that China has really made great concessions. In addition to promising to join the Bern Copyright Convention and the Geneva Phonograms Convention, China has taken into full consideration U.S. economic interests by offering patent protection to U.S. pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals. This should be a concession, as some Chinese representatives have pointed out, "that exceeds international conventions and practices." On the other hand, some U.S. officials also maintained that that was the last problem resolved at this round of talks.

Both China and the United States should be happy about the agreement on intellectual property rights. As the

spokesman for the Chinese delegation said, this shows that "it is completely possible to resolve trade disputes between the two countries through negotiations on an equal footing and with mutual understanding and accommodation." On the question of the most-favored-nation status, which will be put on the agenda for discussion soon, the United States should also show its good faith and create conditions for the promotion of Sino-U.S. trade.

Editorial Says 'Dispute' Solved

HK2101040392 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 21 Jan 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Solution of Intellectual Property Rights Dispute and Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] China and the United States have signed a memorandum of understanding on the intellectual property rights issue. This shows that both China and the United States are attaching importance to their common interests and that both sides have taken a positive attitude to resolve their disputes and improve bilateral relations on the basis of mutual understanding and accommodation. U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills has said: Through all kinds of negotiations, China and the United States "have already built a bridge to gain a better understanding of the other side. This is a matter of constructive significance."

This is a matter of positive significance not only in the economic field but also in the political field. In 1991, although Sino-U.S. relations were at a low ebb, and there were differences between the two sides, many changes had taken place in these relations, which are gradually progressing along with the violent changes in the world situation, the turbulence in West Europe, and the steady development of the Asia-Pacific region. Some positive factors began to emerge in Sino-U.S. relations.

James Baker's China visit in November was a reflection of these changes.

During his visit, top Chinese and U.S. leaders frankly exchanged views on bilateral relations and issues of common concern, including some international issues. What were the issues discussed at that time? On what issues was significant progress made? These are questions attracting worldwide attention.

People have taken note that, in 1991, more international issues were discussed by China and the United States compared with 1990, and vice-ministerial contacts between both sides were increased. The two countries signed an agreement on science and technology cooperation with a term of five years and 28 protocols on science and technology cooperation. Bilateral trade for the year increased by 18 percent over 1990 and reached more than \$13 billion.

The Korean peninsula is advancing toward relaxation and will become a nuclear-free zone. If the United States

wants to seek stability on the Korean peninsula, it must also cooperate with China. On the Indochina peninsula, the United States also understands that, without the coordinated action of China, it will be difficult to get any problems resolved. Bush's Asia trip reflected that under the current situation of economic recession, the United States must make positive use of Asia's favorable economic conditions to open its overseas markets. Facing the world's second biggest political power, cooperation between China and the United States will benefit both sides, and any deterioration of relations will harm both. The European situation is still in a changing state, and it is hard to predict its future. The future of the evolution in the Soviet Union and East Europe is also unknown. On the other hand, the United States is losing its controlling power over NATO. It does not wish to see the Balkan peninsula disintegrate, but Germany has dared to go against its will and encourage the independence of Croatia and Slovenia. The EC follows Germany and does the same, giving no way out for the United States.

To the United States, Asia is an important force for balancing the international strategic pattern, and China is playing an important role in Asian maintaining stability. China's strategic position can never be neglected, and the policy of "isolation" has reached its end. In the future, more efforts will be needed to readjust the policy and warm up relations.

In China, the National People's Congress [NPC] has adopted a resolution on China's participation in the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The signing of the Sino-U.S. memorandum of understanding on protection of intellectual property rights will enable U.S. medicines and computer software to enter the Chinese market, which has a population of 1.1 billion. The volume of Sino-U.S. trade will thus increase. At the beginning of this year, the United States lifted restrictions on high-tech exports in order to seek a trade balance and prevent West Europe and Japan from "coming first" in the contention for opening up the Chinese market. China is the largest market in the world waiting for Western industries to open up. The United States will certainly not let the opportunity go.

Some people may say that human rights is a big problem—but this is a very complicated issue. Some people in the U.S. Congress also want to do something under the pretext of defending human rights. In a presidential election year, however, those politicians are also faced with the problem of getting votes in their own states. Unemployed workers are demanding human rights, retired people—whose medical and old-age benefits have been reduced—are demanding human rights, women are demanding equal pay for equal work, and black people are more eagerly demanding human rights. Anyway, if politicians are unable to solve the human rights issue in their own states while clamoring for human rights in diplomatic affairs, they will be in a very awkward position. Will they benefit from the high-sounding phrases they are expressing?

'Good Prospects' Seen for Hong Kong

HK2101040292 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN
SHE in Chinese 0820 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Commentary by Yu Cheng (6735 2052): "Good Prospects for Forwarding Hong Kong Goods to Mainland and U.S. Markets"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Putting aside major unclear factors, the prospects for Hong Kong's foreign trade are more optimistic than before. Both exports and transit trade of Hong Kong goods are expected to perform better than expected.

Hong Kong's foreign trade will undoubtedly be faced with many difficulties this year; however, we have apparently been provided with favorable opportunities to solve them one by one. An agreement has been reached and a memorandum of understanding has been signed between China and the United States on the protection of intellectual property. Under the accord, the United States will no longer levy extra tariffs against Chinese imports under the Special 301 clause. All these will open up a favorable situation for the upcoming trade talks between China and the United States and will free Hong Kong from being puzzled by a number of unclear factors. Hong Kong businessmen can go ahead with their business planning at the beginning of this year, or even step up their investment and reinvestment to promptly win over relatively good markets at a time when the European and American economies are at their lowest ebb.

Obviously, disagreements during Sino-U.S. trade talks, does not affect the capital investment of Hong Kong businessmen. As a matter of fact, both the value and volume of Hong Kong's imported capital and materials as reserves [liu yong 3966 3938] in 1991 increased by nearly 25 percent, which was also the average growth rate of the year. This figure has showed clearly that Hong Kong's industrial and commercial industries are still relatively active in expanding their business fields, but overseas orders received by Hong Kong have been affected to a certain extent. The cautious attitude of overseas buyers, primarily those in the United States, in placing orders has resulted in a remarkable slowdown in the growth of various kinds of imported industrial raw materials and semifinished goods as reserves. It thus can be seen that both Chinese and U.S. markets are of great importance to Hong Kong's foreign trade.

It is estimated that the prospects for forwarding Hong Kong goods to mainland and U.S. markets will gradually take a favorable turn. Because China has basically ended its three-year-long economic improvement and rectification process, and various economic and trade activities became evidently brisk in 1991, a better performance is expected in 1992. On the basis of an increasingly improved economic and trade situation, the consumption capacity of the mainland market has been enhanced in a very short period of time, which can provide more room for Hong Kong businessmen to forward their goods to the mainland, and even for them sell products processed in South China on the domestic market. The total

value of Hong Kong goods forwarded to the mainland market in the first 11 months of 1991 registered a 13-percent growth, thus proving that the mainland market is the best among Hong Kong's 10 major export markets. Under such circumstances, greater growth is expected in 1992 now that conditions have become more favorable.

The United States is still caught in an economic recession; however, there has been great improvement in the transit of Hong Kong goods to the United States. Since September of last year, the transit of Hong Kong goods to the U.S. market has begun to rebound, which shows that Hong Kong products have performed well even in the United States, where economic and consumption conditions are unfavorable. The U.S. Government has consistently adopted various measures to activate the economy, and the repeated reductions of interest rates during the second half of last year are also expected to gradually produce a positive effect on the market. As a result, a moderate growth has been seen in Hong Kong's exports to the U.S. market this year, thus putting an end to last year's unfavorable situation, which was marked by a decline in exports.

Thanks to the consensus reached between China and the United States on the protection of intellectual property rights, as well as China's continued efforts to widely open up its economy and markets, one can be cautiously optimistic about the results of coming trade talks and contacts between the two countries. It is estimated that the United States' investigation and study of China under the ordinary 301 clause may prolong its renewal of China's most-favored-nation trading status. Positive results are still expected, however, and these will benefit not only to the development of Hong Kong's foreign trade, but will also firm Hong Kong businessmen's confidence to invest in Hong Kong and the South China region. Hong Kong's economy has entered its initial stage of maturity, and it needs more active investment to maintain continued economic development.

Hong Kong Editorial Welcomes Accord

HK1801062792 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 18 Jan 92 p A-9

[Editorial: "Forward-Looking Sellout by U.S."]

[Text] Whenever rules are rewritten, there are winners and losers. But a close analysis of the Sino-U.S. agreement on intellectual property rights seems to suggest that both sides can justly claim that "the other fellow blinked".

Washington can point to the vast amounts of money—and American jobs—that will be saved if the Chinese stamp out copyright violations. And Beijing has taken another important step towards re-integration into the world community.

Each side insists that it was an 11th-hour retreat by the other which led to what has been described as "a new, forward-looking framework for bi-lateral relations".

Accused by Washington of being the biggest pirate of U.S. patents in the world, China fought a tough and noisy campaign to prevent the U.S. from imposing punitive trade sanctions against Chinese exports worth up to U.S.\$1.5 billion (HK\$11.7 billion).

But Beijing's eventual concessions include a vow to protect not only manufacturing processes but the resulting products themselves.

Product patents will make it illegal for Chinese firms to duplicate products through slight alterations of the manufacturing process.

Beijing also agreed to provide administrative protection to existing U.S. patented products, closing what Western lawyers had said was an enormous loophole in China's patent and copyright laws.

America's biggest concession may have been the announcement that U.S. President George Bush will meet Chinese Premier Li Peng later this month while the leaders are attending a U.N. Security Council meeting. No reference to this particular agreement will, of course, be found in the Sino-U.S. negotiators' working documents.

But can anyone seriously doubt that the promised meeting played a big part in the last-ditch breakthrough which headed off a trade war between the two countries?

It was only after a similar pledge was made by British Prime Minister John Major that London was able to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Beijing over our new airport. The coming Bush-Li meeting can hardly be coincidental.

Mr Major's Beijing trip last September was described by one of his political opponents as "the most shameful sell-out since Chamberlain's in Munich". And Mr Bush can expect to be harshly criticized for agreeing to meet the man who has been described as the brain behind the brutal 1989 crack-down on China's pro-democracy movement.

Day-to-day management of U.S. foreign relations is best left to the executive branch. But in China's case, U.S. trade law specifically invites congressional review. Because China's economy is centrally planned, and its citizens are denied free emigration, Beijing needs an annual waiver to qualify for most-favoured-nation (MFN) trade status.

China has flouted U.S. law and values and that warranted a sharp rebuke from Washington. But this latest agreement was almost a red herring compared with the renewal of MFN. The fact that the dispute has been settled, however, is good news as far as the next round of MFN negotiations is concerned.

Central Eurasia

Belarussian Prime Minister Begins Official Visit

Greeted at Airport

OW1901031692 Beijing XINHUA in English
0303 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Vyacheslav Kebich, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, arrived here this morning by special plane, starting a six-day official visit to China at the invitation of Premier Li Peng.

Kebich's entourage includes Foreign Minister P. Kravchenko and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations V. Radkevich.

Kebich and his party were greeted at the airport by Zhu Xun, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of geology and mineral resources, and Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei.

Officials Hold 'Working Talks'

OW1901133192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1259 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Gu Yongjiang held working talks separately with visiting Belarussian Foreign Minister P. Kravchenko and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations V. Radkevich at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today.

P. Kravchenko and V. Radkevich are here accompanying Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich on his current China visit. They arrived here this morning.

Li Peng Hosts Welcoming Ceremony

OW2001031992 Beijing XINHUA in English
0302 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng sponsored a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People here this morning to welcome Vyacheslav Kebich, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

Chairman Kebich and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Premier.

Li Peng and Kebich shook hands at the beginning of the ceremony. After the band played the national anthems of the two countries, Chairman Kebich, in the company of Premier Li Peng, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and senior Belarussian officials, who are here with Chairman Kebich, attended the ceremony.

The ceremony was followed by official talks between the prime ministers of the two countries.

Li, Kebich Hold Talks

OW2001113792 Beijing XINHUA in English
1122 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng stressed today that China respects the choice of the people of various countries and is willing to maintain normal state-to-state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

According to an official from the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Li made the remark while speaking of the breakup of the former Soviet Union during the talks with V. Kebich, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarussia, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Li said, the Chinese people and the people of the former Soviet Union have always enjoyed good relations and China and Belarussia have a traditional friendship, and a good basis of cooperation. He added that their economies can be mutually beneficial.

China is willing to actively develop and expand cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade and other fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, he said.

Kebich is the first government head of Belarussia to visit China since it became independent, and is also the first government head of a member state of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to visit China since its establishment.

Li said Kebich's visit fully reflects the fact that the Belarussian Government and people cherish friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. He expressed the belief that Kebich's on-going visit will further strengthen relations between the two countries.

He said China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and is willing to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Differences in social systems and ideology should not hinder the development of relations between countries, Li added.

Kebich briefed Premier Li on the process of establishment of the CIS, its current situation, and the problems they face. He also gave an account of Belarussian foreign and economic policies.

Kebich said his visit aims to establish relations with China in various fields including politics and economy. He said that Belarussia, as a member of the United Nations, recognizes only one China.

During the talks, Li also briefed Kebich on China's domestic situation, and in particular the progress of over 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world.

Development of the rural economy is the key to all of China's economy, said Li. He added that rural reform has greatly increased farmers' production enthusiasm, and the grain yield has been increased from more than 300 million tons to more than 400 million tons.

At present, Li said, China is enjoying all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery, and also enjoying sufficient market supply in the cities.

In order to further develop agriculture, Li said, China will continue the household contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output, and will apply more scientific and technical knowledge in agriculture.

At the same time, Li added, China will develop various production and social services in agriculture.

The premier said, the key to urban reform lies in the reform of enterprises. Enterprises should alter their management systems and they should become independent economic entities assuming sole responsibility for their profits or losses.

Li noted that the general policy in reforms is to maintain public ownership as the main body, and at the same time to encourage the proper development of non-public economic sectors.

China will adhere to the principle of combining a planned economy with market regulation, and give full play to the merits of the two, Li said.

In accordance with China's experiences, the relations between reform and development and stability should be properly handled, said the premier. He stressed, China will firmly continue the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, which has been supported by the people and proved successful by practice.

"We will also further quicken the steps of reform and opening," he added.

China needs two preconditions to realize its modernization, that is, a peaceful international environment and political stability in the country, said Li.

Before the talks, Li presided over a ceremony to welcome Kebich at the Great Hall of the People. Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun attended the ceremony.

Economic Agreement Signed

OW2001132192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1302 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing and Chairman of the Belarussian Committee of Foreign Economic Relations V. Radkevich signed an

agreement on economic cooperation and trade between the two countries on behalf of their respective governments here this evening.

Chinese Premier Li Peng and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarussia Vyacheslav Kebich attended the signing ceremony.

According to the agreement, both sides will strive to promote a sustained and stable development of bilateral economic and trade relations and create favorable conditions to this end.

The two sides will also conduct bilateral economic contacts in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Following the ceremony, Premier Li hosted a dinner in honor of Kebich and his party. Present were Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan.

Communique on Relations Issued

*OW2001173392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1701 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus today established ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations, according to an agreement signed here tonight.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei and Belarussian Foreign Minister P. Kravchenko signed the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on behalf of their respective governments.

The full text of the agreement reads as follows:

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus, according to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the wish to develop the relations between the Chinese and Belarussian people, have reached the following agreement:

Article One

The two sides agree to develop the friendly co-operative relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits and peaceful coexistence.

Article Two

The two sides agree that the stipulations contained in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April, 1961 will be applicable to the diplomatic relations between China and Belarus. The stipulations contained in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April, 1963 will be applicable to the consular relations between the two countries.

Article Three

The Chinese side reiterates that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government representing the whole China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. The Chinese side resolutely opposes any attempt and action which are aimed at creating "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan", "one country, two governments" or "Taiwan independence".

The Republic of Belarus supports this stand of China.

Article Four

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Belarus to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, to achieve a peaceful settlement of national and regional issues through negotiations, and to develop its economy.

Article Five

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus establish ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations from the day when this agreement goes into effect.

Article Six

The governments of the two countries agree to provide necessary assistance for each other's diplomatic representatives in fulfilling their duties, on the basis of equality and mutual benefits and according to international practice.

Article Seven

The agreement becomes effective immediately upon signature.

The agreement was signed on January 20, 1992, in Beijing in duplicate done in Chinese and Russian. Both are valid.

Jiang Zemin Meets Kebich

*OW2101114692 Beijing XINHUA in English
1100 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Wuxi, January 21 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met with Vyacheslav Kebich, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, and his party here today.

According to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official, the meeting was conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

Jiang expressed pleasure at the development of Sino-Belarussian relations, saying that the friendship between the two peoples has a solid foundation. He also wished Belarus prosperity in the future.

On China's domestic situation, Jiang said that China has witnessed tremendous changes as it has persisted in making economic development its central task while

adhering to the four cardinal principles and the reform and open policy after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

China will continue to focus on developing its national economy, Jiang said, adding that political stability is of vital importance to a country's development.

Kebich expressed satisfaction over the establishment of diplomatic relations between Belarus and China, and over the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. He said, there is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China.

Zhu Xun, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of geology and mineral resources, and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei attended the meeting.

Following the meeting, Jiang hosted a banquet in honor of Kebich and his party.

Kebich and his entourage arrived in Wuxi by special plane from Beijing this noon. At the airport, the Belarusian guests were greeted by Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou and Wuxi Mayor Wang Hongmin.

Kebich and his party are scheduled to leave for Shenzhen tomorrow. They will also visit Guangzhou later.

Editorial Hails Belarussian Ties

HK2101050092 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Jan 92 p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Belarus"]

[Text] On 20 January 1992, representatives of the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus signed an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level the same day. This is a major event in the history of bilateral relations between China and Belarus, and we would like to extend our warm congratulations on this event.

The Republic of Belarus was one of the union republics of the former Soviet Union. After the founding of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the end of last year, the Chinese Government formally announced its recognition of the independence of Belarus on 27 December 1991. The following day, the Chinese Government sent a delegation to visit Belarus. The two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern. At the invitation of the Chinese Premier Li Peng, Vyacheslav Kebich, chairman of the Belarussian Council of Ministers, is now on a visit to China. The mutual visits of both Chinese and Belarussian high-ranking delegations have accelerated the development of bilateral relations.

China is always willing to establish and promote its relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We appreciate the consistent principled position of the Belarussian Government to respect and support the Chinese Government on the Taiwan issue. There is a traditional friendship and sound cooperative relations between the Chinese and the Belarussian people. We believe the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Belarus will open up new prospects for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Economic Delegation Meets Moldovan Prime Minister

OW1901025392 Beijing XINHUA in English
0244 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Kishinev, January 18 (XINHUA)—Moldovan Prime Minister Valeriu Muravski told a visiting Chinese Government economic and trade delegation today that his country is willing to develop cooperation with China in various fields.

Muravski said Moldova, in its transition to a market economy, needed to develop mutually beneficial ties with both the West and the East.

Moldova welcomed the Chinese delegation for its quest for various forms of cooperation and direct cooperation partners.

During the meeting, Liu Shan, head of the delegation and assistant minister of the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said the visit and the agreements on economy and trade signed between the two governments were the beginning of direct economic and trade contacts and bilateral economic and trade ties would be further developed in future, Liu said.

The delegation arrived here on Thursday. During the visit, Moldovan Deputy Prime Minister and Economy Minister Konstantin Tampiza held talks with the Chinese delegation.

After the talks, Liu and Tampiza signed an economic and trade agreement between the two governments and minutes of talks and exchanged notes on exchanging commercial representatives in both countries.

The delegation will leave Kishinev on Sunday.

Moldovan Minister Hopes for 'Good Relationship'

OW1801005492 Beijing XINHUA in English
0049 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Kishinev, January 17 (XINHUA)—Moldovan Foreign Minister Nicolae Tiu said today his country hopes to establish and develop a comprehensive good relationship with China.

In an interview with XINHUA today, the foreign minister said Moldova had been recognized by more than 70 countries since it declared independence and had now started negotiations with other countries, including China, for the establishment of diplomatic ties.

Tiu added the main guideline for Moldova's foreign policy was to create necessary external conditions for the country's economic development, that is, to free the republic from the economic crisis which had existed since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, through cooperation with other nations.

Moldova would import advanced Chinese technologies that were competitive on the world market, he continued.

The foreign minister said that the economic and trade accord to be signed by the two countries would mark a new page in Moldovan-Chinese relations.

Kazakhstan's Nazarbayev on Bilateral Relations

*OW2001134292 Beijing Radio Beijing in Russian
1900 GMT 18 Jan 92*

[Text] The president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, stressed on 17 January that Kazakhstan and China are close neighbors, and that relations between the two countries have good prospects.

Nazarbayev received journalists from the Russian Federation and other countries in Moscow, and answered questions from the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY correspondent. He said that the People's Republic of China and Kazakhstan had signed bilateral trade agreement in Beijing.

China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade and deputy foreign minister visited Kazakhstan in January. Both sides agreed to broaden trade between the two countries, and to establish diplomatic relations.

The president of Kazakhstan also stated that the railway connecting Kazakhstan and China will create better conditions for developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Economic, Trade Delegation Visits Azerbaijan

*OW2001115392 Beijing Radio Beijing in Russian
1900 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Rasi-Zade, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan, remarked that the visit by a PRC economic and trade delegation to Azerbaijan would contribute to the development of relations between Azerbaijan and China. Rasi-Zade made this remark during a meeting on 14 January with the PRC economic and trade delegation, headed by (Luan Shan-jai), an aid to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

He said that Azerbaijan had followed China's economic success with great interest, and would like to utilize China's positive experience in building the country. He said that Azerbaijan would take practical measures to

enhance contacts with China so as to allow the joint realization of documents already signed, or to be signed soon.

During the meeting, (Luan Shan-jai) and Rasi-Zade exchanged notes on the opening of trade offices in the capitals of the two countries.

The Chinese economic and trade delegation visited Azerbaijan from 12 January to 14 January. (Luan Shan-jai) invited an Azerbaijani economic and trade delegation to China on behalf of the Chinese Government. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ukraine Said 'Ready' To Develop Relations

*OW2101042092 Beijing XINHUA in English
0316 GMT 21 Jan 92*

[Text] Kiev, January 20 (XINHUA)—The Independent State of Ukraine is ready to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China in politics, economy, culture, science and technology, a Ukrainian official said here today.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Makarevich told XINHUA this afternoon that various government departments of his country have great interest in developing cooperation with China to the benefits of both sides.

He said the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and China has brought about great possibilities for the two countries to cooperate in various fields.

Ukraine and China established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on January 4 this year.

Makarevich said that he hopes the opening of embassies in each other's capitals will be a new step in the development of the relations between the two countries and will help foster their cooperation.

The deputy minister stressed that the policies and stand of China, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, have a strong influence on the world situation.

He said Ukraine and China maintain good cooperation in the international organizations like the United Nations. He hoped the two countries will continue to exchange views on all critical issues.

Speaking about Ukraine's foreign policies after the independence, Makarevich said "we favor good cooperation with all countries".

He said more than 80 countries have recognized the independence of Ukraine, and 15 countries have established diplomatic relations with it.

Makarevich said Ukraine plans to destroy all the nuclear weapons in its territories as soon as possible so as to become a nuclear-free and neutral state.

He also said the Ukraine's aim to form its own armed force is not to threaten other countries, but to safeguard itself.

On the Black Sea Fleet, Makarevich reiterated that Ukraine does not want to obtain the strategic force of the fleet, but to have its own navy to safeguard its 1,000-kilometer-long coastline and the southern border.

The dispute on political and military problems within the Commonwealth of Independent States will be settled through negotiations, the deputy minister added.

Government Encouraging Cooperation With Republics

HK1901062092 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 19 Jan 92 p 1

[By Zhu Ling: "New Sino-Soviet trade ties have big potential"]

[Text] The Chinese Government is encouraging its foreign trade firms actively to explore possibilities of cooperation in the former Soviet republics.

And the new countries are eager to form business ties with China, government sources said.

Many Chinese foreign trade firms already have started contacting companies from these republics, said a government source who declined to be named. He did not give details.

Establishing a solid economic relationship with the former Soviet republics is one of the three major foreign trade tasks outlined early this year by the Chinese government.

Trade experts believe that China is especially keen on forging close economic ties with the former Soviet republics because there is enormous market potential.

The government is "optimistic" about the prospects of co-operation between China and the new states, the source said.

China dispatched a high-powered government delegation on Christmas Day for a whirlwind tour of eight countries, including Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Kirghizia, and Turkmenistan.

The delegation, headed by Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Lanqing, was the first high-ranking government delegation to visit those countries after the Soviet Union ceased to exist.

The visit was considered instrumental in boosting the trade ties between China and the former Soviet republics.

Leaders and trade officials from those countries have shown a strong interest in developing close trade relations with China, said an official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The official, a member of the trade minister's entourage, said the former Soviet countries especially want to "learn about China's experience of combining a planned economy with market regulation."

The official said that Russia and the other newly-established countries "do have some economic problems and, at the moment, they have a shortage of foreign exchange and goods.

"But, we have many favourable conditions to expand our economic and trade co-operation with them. They include our traditional ties, geographical proximity, easy transportation, similar economic structures," he said. "Our economies complement each other well."

So the government is pushing its foreign trade companies and enterprises "to seek expansion of bilateral trade and economic co-operation with the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States in a variety of forms, including cash and barter trade," said the government source.

Other forms of economic co-operation he suggested include establishing equity joint ventures and solely foreign-owned businesses, launching small-scale economic co-operation zones, opening department stores, exporting labour and undertaking engineering contracts.

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Economy, Trade Delegation Visits

Meets Industry Minister

OW1801074492 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—The second session of the Sino-Mongolian committee on economy, trade, science and technology cooperation was held here today.

The meeting, co-chaired by Chinese Minister of Light Industry Zeng Xianlin and Assistant Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic C. Purebdorj, focused on exploring new ways and fields of future cooperation between the two countries.

Prior to the meeting, Zeng and Purebdorj held a talk and exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and other issues. Mongolian Ambassador to China K. Oldzboy was also present.

The Mongolian delegation headed by Purebdorj arrived here Friday at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Discusses Ties With Tian Jiyun

OW1801133692 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today with C. Purebdorj, assistant premier of Mongolia, and his party.

They had a friendly conversation on developing bilateral friendly ties and Sino-Mongolian cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology.

The guests arrived here Friday at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

*OW1801133192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1251 GMT 18 JAN 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—China and Mongolia today signed an economic and technological cooperation protocol here today.

The summary of the second session of Sino-Mongolian committee on economy, trade, science and technology cooperation, and the exchange notes on China presenting a batch of general provisions to Mongolia were also signed on the occasion.

Zeng Xianlin, Chinese minister of light industry, and C. Purebdorj, assistant premier of Mongolia, signed these documents on behalf on their respective governments.

Vice Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Press Group

*OW2101083892 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 21 JAN 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Xu Dunxin and President of China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua met separately with a press delegation from the Japanese Foreign Ministry here today.

The visitors arrived in Beijing Monday as guests of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. They will also visit other Chinese cities.

DPRK Foreign Affairs Group Visits Liaoning

*SK1801070792 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Upon the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Government, a nine-member delegation of foreign affairs workers of the DPRK, headed by (Paek Man-su), vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the North Pyongan Province in the DPRK, arrived in Shenyang on 16 January for a friendly visit to Liaoning Province. Cui Yukun, secretary general of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, went to the station to meet the delegation.

'Roundup' on Japan Official's Visit to S. Korea

*OW1801133992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1255 GMT 18 JAN 92*

["Roundup" feature by Zhang Jingfang]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa paid an official visit to South Korea from January 16 to 18, his first overseas trip since taking office last November.

Miyazawa's Seoul tour, a breakaway from Tokyo's conventions that a newly elected prime minister would first visit the United States, underlined the importance Japan is attaching to its relations with South Korea within the framework of its Asia policy.

Japan and South Korea have had good bilateral cooperation as neighbors. But there are contradictions and frictions between them as well.

With the Cold War being over, Japan hopes to play an important role in setting up a new world order and creating an "Asia-Pacific 21st century." And in advancing its Asia policy, Japan needs support and assistance from South Korea. South Korea, on the other hand, wants Japan to streamline its economic and trade ties with Seoul and provide it with more aid for economic development.

Miyazawa's Seoul trip did pave the way for closer partnership between the two countries and add to Tokyo's Asia policy.

During his talks with South Korean President No Tae-u and on other occasions, Miyazawa stressed in particular the importance of Tokyo-Seoul partnership. Peace and prosperity in northeastern Asia could not be realized without Japan-Korea cooperation, he said.

Both Miyazawa and No expressed their desire to play a leading role in northeastern Asia. And both reaffirmed their decision to preserve the two countries' traditional partnership and to further bilateral cooperation.

The trip, however, also revealed the political and economic hurdles in the relations between the two countries.

Miyazawa's stay in Seoul coincided with South Korea's criticism of Japan's brutal conscription of Korean women as Army prostitutes during World War II. To pacify the South Korean people, Miyazawa had to make apologies for the bitterness and miseries resulting from the Japanese invasion of the Korean peninsula. But, Miyazawa did not meet directly the South Korean demand for compensation for the victims.

South Koreans' protests and rallies affected Miyazawa's visit. Observers here held that should Japan want to strengthen its ties with South Korea, it has to deal properly with its history of aggression.

There are also many problems in Japan-Korea economic ties. The most important one is trade imbalance—South Korea's huge trade deficit with Japan.

South Korea has developed a processing and export-oriented economy. Its equipment, raw materials, and export market are greatly dependent on Japan. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1965, South Korea has suffered an aggregate trade deficit of 6.6 billion U.S. dollars with Japan. In 1991 alone, the deficit figure was 8.8 billion, accounting for nearly 90 percent of Seoul's total foreign trade deficit.

South Korea strongly called on Japan to take concrete measures to resolve the bilateral trade imbalance, including the abolition of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. In addition, South Korea appealed to Japan to increase its technology transfers and open its construction market.

In response, Miyazawa agreed in principle that Japan would cooperate in resolving the issues of trade imbalance and technology transfers, and the organs for bilateral cooperation would be entrusted to work out concrete plans for their resolution by June this year.

But, judging from the fact that the Japanese Government used to be active in making promises but inactive in taking steps, one can hardly expect quick solution to the problems in the bilateral trade and economic relations.

Miyazawa went to Seoul also to seek identical stands with South Korea on normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Japan has put forward its preconditions for the normalization of relations, namely: South Korea and DPRK enter the United Nations simultaneously; progress be made in the North-South dialogue; and DPRK accepts nuclear inspections. Now the first two have been met, and the third one is close to reality.

At the end of their talks, both Miyazawa and No said progress in the normalization talks will remain dependent on DPRK's acceptance of international nuclear inspections.

No made it clear that South Korea is against Japan's early establishment of diplomatic ties with DPRK before it allows nuclear inspections.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Spokesman Discusses Support for Prince Sihanouk

OW1801074292 Beijing XINHUA in English
0703 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today China hopes the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia led by Prince Sihanouk will perform its functions normally and fulfil its tasks smoothly during the transitional period.

The spokesman made the remarks when asked to comment on the reports that Prince Sihanouk indicated that he would consider resigning from the current position.

"Prince Sihanouk is recognized by the Cambodian people and the international community as the leader of the Cambodian nation," the spokesman said.

"We hope the SNC led by the prince will perform its functions normally in Phnom Penh, carry out in earnest the Paris peace agreement in cooperation with the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] so as to fulfil its tasks smoothly during the transitional period," he said.

'Experts' To Help Clear Mines in Cambodia

OW2101082392 Tokyo KYODO in English
0801 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 21 KYODO—China may send experts to Cambodia to help defuse land mines as part of efforts to restore the war-torn country, a senior Chinese official indicated Tuesday.

The official, who requested anonymity, said sending experts to clear land mines was one of China's options, but added that his country does not plan to contribute military personnel to the United Nations transitional authority in Cambodia.

He said, however, that China is willing to provide the U.N. body with observers.

The official also said the prospects for peace in Cambodia will remain good as long as the interim-governing Supreme National Council headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk enjoys the international community's strong support.

Near East & South Asia

Xu Dunxin Foresees Possible Ties With Israel

Officials, Levi To Meet

OW2101084192 Tokyo KYODO in English
0828 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 21 KYODO—A Chinese Foreign Ministry senior official suggested Tuesday that China would set up diplomatic relations with Israel when Israeli Foreign Minister David Levi visits Beijing late this month.

In a meeting with Japanese reporters visiting Beijing on an exchange program, Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin said that the Israeli foreign minister and Chinese officials will discuss the establishment of full diplomatic relations, and results of the discussions will soon be obtained by reporters in Beijing.

Israeli officials said last week that Levi would go to Beijing on his way to multilateral Middle East talks between Israel and Arabs. The talks are due to take place in Moscow on January 28 and 29.

China is the only permanent member of the United Nations Security Council without official links to the Jewish state.

Another senior Chinese Government official, who requested not to be identified, said that it would be "all right to understand that China and Israel would set up full diplomatic ties."

Spokesman Has 'No Comment'*HK2101110192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP)—China confirmed Tuesday that Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy would arrive here this week for a five-day official visit, but made no comment on Israel's announcement the two countries would establish diplomatic relations.

After arriving Wednesday morning and visiting the Forbidden City, China's former imperial palace, in the afternoon, Levi will attend a banquet hosted by Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, a spokesman for the ministry said.

The Israeli foreign minister will not meet his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, until the latter returns from a trip to Africa on Friday.

They are to sign documents establishing ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations on that day, Israeli officials have said. China's spokesman however made no comment on Israel's announcement.

Levy is to meet with Chinese Premier Li Peng also on Friday.

The official visit is the most important by an Israeli leader since the communists came to power in China in 1949, one year after Israel was founded. Defence Minister Moshe Arens made a secret visit to China in November.

Israel was one of the first U.N. member countries to recognise China in 1949, but Beijing ruled out diplomatic ties when Israel backed the United States and its Western allies during the 1950-53 Korean War.

Tensions and wars between Israel and its Arab neighbours prompted further delays in the establishment of diplomatic ties. Beijing, a supporter of the Palestinian cause, has always been close to the Arab states.

However, relations have improved in recent years, with China opening a tourist bureau in Tel Aviv in 1989 and Israel a branch of its Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Beijing the following year.

Levy will spend Thursday visiting the Great Wall, north of the capital, and the Temple of Heaven, in the south of the city.

He is to meet Sunday with Vice Prime Minister Wu Xueqian, before leaving for Moscow for the opening Tuesday of the multilateral stage of the Middle East peace talks.

Diplomatic relations with Israel would permit China—a permanent member of the U.N. security council—to take part in future talks.

Libya's Jallud Arrives for 'Working Visit'*OW1901082592 Beijing XINHUA in English
0745 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, leading member of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived here today on a working visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Jallud and his party were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang and diplomatic envoys of some Arab and African countries to China.

Tripoli TV on Arrival*LD2001014792 Tripoli Libyan Television Network
in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud arrived at Beijing airport this morning on a visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud is accompanied by the secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, the secretary of the people's committee for Scientific Research, the secretary of general people's committee for light industries, and an important trade delegation.

Jallud Meets NPC Leader Wan Li*OW2001092092 Beijing XINHUA in English
0854 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chairman Wan Li of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee met here this afternoon with 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, leading member of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who arrived yesterday for a working visit.

Wan, extending a welcome for Jallud on his revisit to China, expressed appreciation for his efforts for the establishment of diplomatic ties and the growth of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

After forging diplomatic ties, China and Libya have enjoyed fine relations in all fields, Wan said, calling that "the result of joint efforts."

Also, Wan said, the NPC and Libya's General People's Congress have had friendly contacts. He hoped the two institutions would strengthen cooperation so as to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Jallud said the Arab and Chinese peoples share a traditional friendly relationship. He hoped the friendly cooperation between China and Libya would further grow.

Holds Talks With Wu Xuiqian

OW2001092692 Beijing XINHUA in English
0903 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian held talks here today with 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, leading member of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who arrived yesterday for a working visit.

The talks were held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official.

Wu, referring to the smooth growth of bilateral ties since the two countries forged diplomatic relations, said China and Libya held identical or similar views on many major international issues.

Jallud said vast potentials exist for further expansion of bilateral relations. He said he expects that relationship to grow in all fields.

Wu said drastic changes have taken place in the world. The old pattern of the world situation has fallen apart while the new pattern has not yet been formed, he said.

Along with an imbalance of international forces, Wu said, the world is turbulent. He concurred with Jallud's view that drastic changes in recent years have confronted the developing nations with many difficulties and problems.

Wu gave an account of China's position on establishing the new international political and economic order on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Jallud voiced agreement with China's position, saying the new world order should be jointly established by all nations, who are equal regardless of their sizes and strengths and have the right to determine their own political, economic and cultural goals.

After the talks, Wu hosted a banquet for the Libyan visitors.

Yang Shangkun, Jallud Exchange Views

OW2001125492 Beijing XINHUA in English
1239 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met here today with 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud, a leading member of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is here on a working visit.

Yang extended a warm welcome to Jallud, saying exchanges of views during the visit will be conducive to the enhancement of mutual understanding.

Jallud, on his third visit to China, voiced appreciation for the meeting, which he said is a demonstration of the friendly ties between Libya and China.

In the meeting Yang and Jallud exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official.

While the old world order has been broken up, a new one has yet to be fully established, Yang noted, adding that China stands for the establishment of a new world order on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Yang recommended that the new order feature the following points: All nations, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, being politically equal; peoples of all countries having the right to choose the political and economic systems and concepts of values suitable to their national realities; and no country being allowed to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

As the rich countries are becoming richer and the poor, poorer, he said, there is an urgent necessity to change the existing international economic order.

China is willing to have a comprehensive exchange of views with the international community and co-operate for the establishment of a new world order, he stressed.

Jallud said Libya shares the same position as China on the issue of establishing a new world order.

Tripoli JANA Reports Meeting

LD2001214592 Tripoli JANA in English
1813 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing Ay Annar [January] 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China received, at 5.00 p.m Beijing time, today at the People's Grand Hall in Peking Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the people's committee for foreign liaison and international cooperation, the secretary of Asia and Australia department, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau to China and the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang.

View points were identical on all issues raised during the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks Reveal 'Identical' Viewpoints

LD2001222392 Tripoli JANA in English
1823 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Peking, Ay Annar [January] 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The official talks between Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Wu Xuiqian, the first vice president of the State Council and member of the polit bureau in the People's Republic of China [title as received], began at 9.30 a.m. (Beijing time) in Beijing.

The talks, attended by a number of secretary of the people's committees in the company of Major Jallud and

a number of Chinese ministers, discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and ways to consolidate and develop them in addition to the current international situation.

The talks were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere where view points of the two sides were identical on the issues discussed. The talks resulted in the establishment of political, economic, commercial and scientific committees which began their work this evening in Beijing.

Jallud, Li Peng Hold Talks

*OW2101114992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1126 GMT 21 JAN 92*

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today reiterated China's willingness to further ties with the Arab nations.

Li Peng was meeting here this afternoon with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, leading member of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is here on a working visit.

After Li extended a warm welcome to Jallud on behalf of the Chinese Government, the latter said the Libyan people have respectful feelings toward the Chinese people.

In the meeting, Li and Jallud had "a friendly and sincere" exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official.

Jallud said Libya hopes to expand its relations with China in all spheres.

Li said, China is willing to further its relations with the Arab countries, including Libya.

On the international situation, Li said the world has not become more peaceful after the changes in Eastern Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In fact, he added, the world is more turbulent and peace is endangered, with the developing countries facing more difficulties.

People of the whole world now face the common task of ensuring peace and seeking development, Li said.

China holds that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should become the criteria for establishing a new world order and for handling nation-to-nation relations, he said.

Indian Defense Minister Says Relations 'Improved'

*OW1901001192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1534 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[By reporter Zhan Dexiong (6124 1779 7160)]

[Text] New Delhi, 17 January (XINHUA)—In an interview with Indian reporters on 16 January, Indian

Defense Minister Sharad Pawar said: Relations between India and China have "greatly improved."

Pawar said: The situation in the Indian-Chinese border area as a whole is good. No incident whatsoever has happened.

He also stated: One of the reasons for this improvement is that the two countries have continuously held "army-to-army talks." This helps eliminate tension in the entire border area.

Pawar concluded: China is an "important factor" for keeping this area peaceful and stable.

Envoy Affirms Avoidance of 'Big Powers' Alliances

*OW1801160292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1356 GMT 18 Jan 92*

[Text] Islamabad, January 18 (XINHUA)—China will, at all times and under any circumstances, refrain from entering into alliances or establishing strategic relations with any big powers.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Zhou Gang made the statement in an address on China's foreign policy at Pakistan's National Defense College in Rawalpindi, twin city of Islamabad, this afternoon.

Zhou said that China, which pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, firmly supports whatever is conducive—and resolutely opposes whatever is detrimental—to the maintenance of world peace, to the development of friendship and cooperation among nations, and to globally economic prosperity.

China is willing to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all the countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, he said. He added, "We make it the basic foothold of our foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with Third World countries."

He said it is a major component part of China's independent foreign policy of peace to develop friendly and good-neighborly relations with its surrounding countries and create a peaceful and stable environment, which not only accords with the common interests of the Chinese people and peoples of neighboring countries but also promotes peace and stability in Asia.

Frequent exchanges of visits between Chinese leaders and those of neighboring countries last year promoted good-neighborly relations in Asia and China's relations with developing countries in other regions were also strengthened to varying degrees, Zhou said.

In 1991, China also considerably improved its relations with the countries in the West, he added.

The Chinese ambassador said facts over the past two years and more have demonstrated that China has neither been submitted by sanctions, nor has it been isolated.

He said it is true that creating troubles for China did bring some difficulties to China, but at the same time it also harmed the interests of the countries concerned.

Referring to the much-talked new world order, the Chinese envoy said the establishment of a peaceful, stable, just and equitable new international order "accords with the will of the people and meets the needs of the times."

"It is the view of the Chinese Government that a new international order should conform to the purposes and principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter as well as those principles proved practical and widely accepted by the international community," he said.

Zhou said China maintains that the envisaged new international order should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and should comprise a new political order and a new economic order, which both form an integral whole, with the two being closely interrelated and complementary.

The old international order, based on hegemonism and power politics, runs counter to historical trends and hampers the development of the world, no matter whether or not it has taken on a new version, Zhou said. Therefore, he said, it lacks historical reason for further existence.

The Chinese ambassador emphasized the Sino-Pakistan relationship which he said has become a model for countries with different social systems to follow in regard of state-to-state relations.

He said Sino-Pakistani friendship has now entered a matured phase of development and China, which attaches utmost importance to the friendship, will make unremitting efforts to consolidate and develop this time-tested and all-weather friendship.

Government Donates Foodstuffs to Palestinians

OW1701133992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1310 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Nicosia, January 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government today donated a consignment of foodstuffs to the State of Palestine through its embassy in Cyprus, a Chinese Embassy source said.

The donation was made in accordance with an agreement reached in July 1991 by Tian Runzhi, assistant minister of the ministry of foreign trade and economic relations of the People's Republic of China and Yusuf Rajab, ambassador of the State of Palestine to China.

The hand-over certificate was signed by Li Binghong, representative of the People's Republic of China and counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here and Malath M. Abdo, [name as received] representative of the State of Palestine and counsellor of the diplomatic mission of the Palestinian State to Cyprus.

The foodstuffs, which arrived at Larnaca port of Cyprus on January 10, include rice, refined sugar, tea and canned food valued at 4 million yuan (about 730,000 U.S. dollars).

China has recognized the State of Palestine declared in November 1988, and has been a firm supporter of the Palestinian people in their struggle for a homeland.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Qian Qichen Continues African Tour 17 Jan

Leaves Ivory Coast for Ghana

OW1701134692 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0832 GMT 17 Jan 92

[By reporter Zhang Rongdian (1728 2837 0368)]

[Text] Abidjan, 16 January (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, concluded his official visit to the Ivory Coast this afternoon and left Abidjan for Ghana to continue his trip to six African countries.

Before his departure, Qian Qichen said at Abidjan International Airport: This visit has increased mutual understanding between China and the Ivory Coast. Both sides have discussed the current international situation, especially the problems confronting Africa and mutual benefit and cooperation between the two countries. He maintained that "this visit has been very successful."

In answering reporters' questions, Qian Qichen also said that he had discussed with the leaders of the African countries he had visited the issues of recovering China's position as a signatory to the GATT and China's application for becoming an observer for the Nonaligned Movement. He said: "All the countries I have visited support China's stand."

Speaking on relations between Taiwan and the African countries, Qian Qichen said: "In accordance to the principle of one China, Taiwan is a part of China. Therefore, the act of the Taiwan authorities to seek diplomatic ties with some countries is wrong in itself."

Meets Ghana's Rawlings

OW1701204392 Beijing XINHUA in English
2019 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Accra, January 17 (XINHUA)—Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings today expressed the hope that the existing friendly cooperation between Ghana and China would be further strengthened.

At a meeting with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Rawlings said the friendly relations between the two countries dated back decades ago, adding that China is a country respected by Ghanaians.

At the meeting, Rawlings also expressed his concern about the threat to the freedom and justice of the weak countries resulting from the drastic changes in the world situation.

He called on all justice-upholding countries to be united to defend peace and stability in the world.

In his reply, the Chinese foreign minister said the concern on the world peace and stability expressed by the Ghanaian leader was understandable.

Qian said that in China's view a unipolar world was impossible, because the major West countries would contend for their own interests after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The over 100 developing countries in the world would also seek their own road of development, he added.

Qian also expressed the hope for better cooperation between China and Ghana.

During the meeting, the Chinese foreign minister delivered a letter from Chinese President Yang Shangkun to the Ghanaian leader.

Qian arrived in Ghana yesterday. He is currently on a six African nation tour which has already brought him to Mali, Guinea, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. He will also visit Namibia.

Discusses Ties With Counterpart

*OW1701220692 Beijing XINHUA in English
2134 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] Accra, January 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks here today with his Ghanaian counterpart Obed Asamoah on bilateral relations and major world issues.

During the meeting, Asamoah said the two countries enjoyed good relations, which were based on the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

He expressed the hope that the existing friendly relations would continue to develop.

At the meeting, Qian said China was willing to develop cooperation with Ghana in all fields.

He said the Chinese Government appreciated Ghana's reaffirmation of the "One-China" principle and its support for the cause of China's reunification.

On the world situation, the Ghanaian foreign minister noted that it was very dangerous to set human rights and democratization process as a condition for international economic cooperation.

Qian also noted that the precondition set by developed countries for their financial aid to African countries was an interference in these countries' internal affairs.

He stressed that when one talked about human rights in Africa, it was primarily important to secure African people's food and shelter and their basic rights of existence and development.

Referring to the drastic changes in former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Ghanaian foreign minister expressed his country's concern about the imbalance of force in the world, while Qian said he did not believe that the world would be dominated by one or few countries.

Qian commended the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity towards African economic integration.

He reaffirmed China's support for the Non-Aligned Movement and expressed gratitude to Ghana for its support for China's application for an observer status of the movement.

The Chinese foreign minister arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit to the country as part of his tour of six African nations.

Leaves Ghana for Namibia

*OW1901123392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1157 GMT 19 Jan 92*

[Text] Accra, January 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left Ghana for Namibia early this morning after concluding his visit to this country.

The Chinese foreign minister and his entourage came here on Thursday as part of his six-nation African tour.

During his stay in Ghana, Qian Qichen had a round of discussion with Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

He also held friendly and wide-ranging talks with his Ghanaian counterpart Dr. Abed Asamoah.

The Chinese foreign minister had already visited Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Ivory Coast before coming to Ghana.

Meets Zimbabwe Counterpart en Route

*OW2001185092 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0825 GMT 20 Jan 92*

[By reporter Zhang Jinglei (1728 2417 7191)]

[Text] Harare, 19 January (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen made a brief stopover in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, this afternoon while en route to Namibia after concluding his visit to Ghana.

During the stopover, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held cordial talks with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Shumuyarira on international issues of common interest, particularly the situation in Africa.

After the talks, Shumuyarira hosted a banquet in honor of Qian Qichen and his entourage. Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Gu Xiner was present at both the talks and the banquet.

Arrives in Namibia, Praises Ties

OW2101010592 Beijing XINHUA in English
0010 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Windhoek, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen flew in tonight to kick off an official visit here at the invitation of the Namibian Government.

Qian said in a statement delivered at the airport that since Namibia's independence in March 1990, the friendly relations between China and Namibia have been developing smoothly on a new foundation.

"The Chinese Government and people highly treasure the friendship between our two countries and peoples and will, as always, develop our friendly relations and cooperation with Namibia," Qian said.

During his stay here, Qian added, he will meet and exchange views with Namibian leaders on bilateral relations, the situation in southern Africa, and other issues of common interest.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, who met his Chinese counterpart at the airport, told reporters that Namibia attached great importance to Qian's visit and that he brought best wishes from President Sam Nujoma and Prime Minister Hage Geingob who were looking forward to meeting Qian during his visit.

Namibia is the last leg of Qian's six-nation Africa tour. He had visited Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Meets ANC, PAC Leaders

OW2101024392 Beijing XINHUA in English
0218 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Johannesburg, January 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks here today with leaders of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) during a stopover on his way from Ghana to Namibia.

During the meeting, which was held at the airport, ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Thabo Mbeki briefed Qian on the current situation in South Africa and the progress made by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA).

Qian described the positive development in South Africa as a result of the long-time anti-apartheid struggle carried out by ANC and the South African people with the support of the international community.

He stated that the Chinese Government and people support ANC in its efforts toward a political solution to the problems confronting South Africa.

Meanwhile, PAC Second Vice-Chairman A.D. Moseneke and General Secretary Benny Alexander explained to Qian the views of PAC on the current situation in South Africa.

Qian stated that China has always been on friendly terms with PAC, one of the main liberation movements in South Africa which has fought out a long-time struggle against the apartheid system.

"At present," he said, "South Africa has entered into a crucial stage in seeking a political solution to all problems through negotiations."

Stressing that "unity is strength," the Chinese foreign minister expressed the hope that the liberation movements in South Africa will beef up their unity and cooperation to establish a broad united front.

"Only when the people as a whole fight with one mind, can a united, democratic and new South Africa with racial equality be realized," Qian said.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha met with Qian at the airport and gave a luncheon in honor of Qian and his entourage.

Qian, who was nearing the end of a six-nation Africa trip, had visited Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

CPC Delegation Arrives in Zambia on Visit

Welcomed by Foreign Minister

OW1901180592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1504 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka, 17 January (XINHUA)—Today Zambian Foreign Minister Mibenge in Lusaka spoke highly of the friendly relations between Zambia and China and expressed the hope that good relations between the two countries would be further promoted.

In a speech welcoming a CPC delegation led by Zhu Liang, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, he also said that although changes have taken place in the Zambian Government, Zambia still cherishes its traditional friendly relations with China.

Citing the Tanzania-Zambia Railway as an example, Mibenge also praised the obligations undertaken by China to expedite development in Zambia and tremendous contributions by China to this development. Meanwhile, he expressed the hope that economic cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Lusaka this morning and, after a brief stay here, will leave for Tanzania and Mauritius to continue its visit abroad.

Calls On Former President Kaunda

OW1901180792 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0441 GMT 19 Jan 92

[By reporter Zhou Zongmin (0719 1350 2404)]

[Text] Lusaka, 18 January (XINHUA)—During its brief stopover in Zambia, the CPC delegation headed by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, visited former Zambian President Kaunda, an old friend of the Chinese people, at his temporary residence today. They had a warm and friendly conversation and an extensive exchange of views on the international situation, bilateral relations, and relations between the two parties.

Kaunda pointed out that China and Zambia have achieved remarkable successes in their cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, and military areas.

He thanked China for playing a positive role in Zambia's struggles for independence and economic construction, as well as in the liberation struggles in southern Africa.

Kaunda said: "I feel very pleased" upon learning that China is still in the process of building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

He maintained that China is an important force safeguarding world peace and stability on today's international arena, which is experiencing rapid changes.

He said: The existence of a powerful China is "greatly beneficial" to the development of Zambia and other Third World countries.

Commenting on relations between the two parties, the incumbent chairman of the "Independence Party" said that his party highly treasures its good relations with the CPC and hopes such relations can be maintained and developed.

Zhu Liang briefed Kaunda on China's economic development, diplomatic policy, and foreign relations. He also conveyed General Secretary Jiang Zemin's best regards to Kaunda.

Continues Tour in Tanzania

OW2001224392 Beijing XINHUA in English
2219 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 20 (XINHUA)—China today reaffirmed its support to the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa and urged them to close ranks to win greater success in their combat against racism.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that China has never shifted its "principled position" of supporting the South African people in their anti-apartheid struggle, as well as the suppressed people of Asia, Africa and Latin America despite great changes in the world.

The Chinese party official, who arrived here this afternoon from Zambia to start a visit to Tanzania, made the remarks during a meeting tonight with the first deputy president of South Africa's Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Johnson Mlambo.

Zhu said that the Chinese Communist Party and Government "will continue their firm support to the South African people in their struggle to eradicate the apartheid system."

"The Chinese party and Government have noticed some positive changes in South Africa over the past two years as a result of the South African people's long-time struggle under the leadership of the African National Congress, PAC and other anti-apartheid forces as well as the pressure from the international community," he said.

The Chinese people want to see that all the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa could be united, and that an even greater success could be achieved in the South African people's anti-apartheid struggle.

Zhu, who is heading a 16-member Chinese delegation, will leave for Mauritius to continue his three-nation Africa tour after winding up his four-day good-will visit to Tanzania.

Political & Social

Deng in Shenzhen; 'in Good Health, High Spirits'

HK2101013892 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
21 Jan 92 p 2

[“Special article” by staff reporter Chu Chan-kang (2612 3277 0474): “Deng Xiaoping Inspects Shenzhen; Has Tight Schedule, Is in Good Spirits”]

[Text] According to reliable sources, Deng Xiaoping and PRC President Yang Shangkun are now still inspecting work in Shenzhen. During the inspection, Deng Xiaoping affirmed achievements made by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and pointed out future development orientation. He said that in the next 20 years, the Zhu Jiang delta area should aim at catching up with the four little dragons in Asia. He pinned great hopes on this.

According to the sources, although Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun are both inspecting work in Shenzhen, they did not go there together. Deng Xiaoping inspected the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone earlier, and then went to Shenzhen from Zhuhai by ship.

After arriving in Shenzhen, Deng Xiaoping first made a tour in the urban area to see the city. During the tour, Deng was full of zest [xing zhi bo bo 5281 5268 0514 0514]. He attentively listened to a briefing by responsible officials of Shenzhen City, and asked some questions from time to time.

Although Deng had a busy schedule, he remained in good health and high spirits. He did not show any sign of fatigue during the inspection tour.

During Deng's inspection in Shenzhen, he talked about the future development orientation of Shenzhen and the Zhu Jiang delta area.

In Shenzhen, apart from affirming Shenzhen's previous development, Deng Xiaoping also laid down the requirement for Shenzhen to persistently carry out the basic line of “one center, two basic points” laid down by the CPC central leadership. He stated that he expected the special economic zones and the Zhu Jiang delta area to catch up with the four little dragons in Asia in the next 20 years.

According to the sources, Deng Xiaoping will stay in Shenzhen for several days. He will hold meetings with party and government leaders in Shenzhen City, and will also visit some factories and more deeply inquire about the development of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

The establishment of special economic zones was proposed by Deng Xiaoping. In the early period of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, from 24 to 26 January 1984, Deng Xiaoping went to Shenzhen for an inspection tour, and then he went to see the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone. During his inspection in Shenzhen, Deng Xiaoping wrote a few words of encouragement: “Running the Special Economic Zones Better and Faster.”

Eight years later, Deng Xiaoping came to Shenzhen again. He said that this time, he wanted to see how things are going on in Shenzhen and know more about its situation; this was a wish he had cherished for a long time.

When visiting Shenzhen's urban area, he frequently pointed at the scenes and buildings to comment, appearing rather excited.

PRC President Yang Shangkun arrived in Shenzhen yesterday, so he did not make a tour around Shenzhen together with Deng Xiaoping.

The simultaneous presence of Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun shows that the central authorities reaffirm the policy of running special economic zones in Shenzhen and other places. Earlier, some people challenged the policy by questioning whether the special economic zones are socialist or capitalist in nature. There was also controversy in academic circles. Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour is undoubtedly an expression of his attitude. He also set forth a higher objective, that is, to turn the special economic zone into Asia's “fifth little dragon.” This indicates that the CPC will continue to carry out reform and opening up and will not change its policy of laying stress on economic development.

Amity Group Elects Wang Zhen, Leaders at Meeting

OW1801213892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1312 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The first session of the Second Council of the China Association for International Friendly Contact took place in the Great Hall of the People today.

The meeting elected Vice President Wang Zhen its honorary president, Wang Shoudao its first adviser, and Huang Hua its president.

Since its founding seven years ago, the association has dedicated itself to promoting nongovernmental contacts and cooperation with foreign countries. So far it has established extensive ties with more than 40 countries and regions, and has thus contributed positively to developing nongovernmental friendly relations and cooperation.

In his message of greetings, Vice President Wang Zhen congratulates the association for the gratifying success it has achieved in promoting friendly contacts and mutual understanding between Chinese people and people the world over and in promoting China's four modernizations and national reunification. He urges the association to make continual efforts to achieve new success.

The meeting received greetings messages and telegrams from more than 60 overseas friendly organizations and personages.

The meeting today also elected Ke Hua, Yue Feng, Chen Hua, and Xiao Rong as the association's vice presidents;

elected Tang Wensheng, Zhang Husheng, Xu Guozhang and 107 others as council members; and hired Ma Man Kei, Deng Pufang, Ai Qing, and Pujie as advisers.

Following the meeting, Wu Xueqian, Yang Baibing, Hua Hua, and Seypidin Aze met with all council members.

Jiang Zemin Inspects Shanghai 15-18 Jan

OW1901154892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0433 GMT 19 Jan 92

[By reporter Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717)]

[Text] Shanghai, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, inspected Shanghai from 15 to 18 January. He pointed out during the inspection: During the new year, the whole party [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1105 GMT on 19 January transmits a service message cancelling the 19 January 0433 GMT version of Jiang's Shanghai inspection and replacing it with another. The 1105 GMT variant version reads, at this point: ...during the inspection: The whole party.... (deleting phrase "during the new year")] should continue to firmly implement the party's [variant version reads: ...whole party should steadfastly implement the party's.... (replacing phrase "continue to firmly" with "steadfastly")] basic line in an all-around way, further emancipate the mind, accelerate reform and opening to the outside world, vigorously develop high and new technology, and wholeheartedly promote [variant version reads: ...the outside world, improve work style, pay great attention to implementing policies, and wholeheartedly promote.... (rephrasing)] economic development.

During his stay in Shanghai, Jiang Zemin inspected the Pudong New Development Zone, the Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone and the Caohejing High-Tech Development Zone and some key infrastructural construction projects such as the Nanpu and Yangpu Bridges, the subway system, and the Heliu sewage treatment plant, as well as the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill, Qizhong village in Maqiao township, and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He was accompanied during the inspection by Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Huang Ju, mayor of Shanghai; and Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region. He held heart-to-heart talks with local cadres and people and cordially met with persons of all circles and the responsible comrades of party, government, and army organizations in Shanghai. Jiang Zemin was satisfied with Shanghai's political and social stability and economic development, particularly with new progress in reform and opening to the outside world and improvements in other respects. He pointed out: Shanghai, occupying an important, strategic position in China, is an important industrial and trade and port city connected to all other parts of China and the world. Successful construction of Shanghai and development of Pudong will play an important role in development of the whole country. The party Central Committee and the State Council have always been

concerned about and supported the work of Shanghai and the development of the Pudong New Development Zone. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation also place great hopes on the Shanghai people. He urged party and government leaders at all levels in Shanghai to continue to firmly adhere to [variant version reads: ...in Shanghai to unswervingly continue to implement the line, principles, and policies laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, firmly adhere to.... (adding phrases)] the party's basic line of "one central task and two basic points," lead the Shanghai people in working hard, and take new steps in deepening reform, opening the city wider to the outside world, and promoting the building of the "two civilizations."

During the inspection, Jiang Zemin showed great interest in the development of high-tech industries in Shanghai. He successively inspect some Chinese-foreign high-tech joint ventures in Minhang and Caohejing Economic and Technological Development Zones, including the Xinhua Power Station Control Project Company, Ltd., the AT&T Telecommunications Equipment Company, Ltd., and the Beiling Microelectronics Manufacturing Company, Ltd. He praised successful cooperation between Chinese firms and their foreign partners and expressed his welcome for more foreign firms to invest in China. Jiang Zemin said: It has been proven that science and technology are the primary productive forces. China's economic construction cannot make rapid progress without exploiting and applying new and high technologies. We should properly integrate efforts to step up scientific research at home with efforts to learn from foreign advanced technologies, so as to make science and technology play a multiplier role in China's economic construction. Shanghai, a place with a galaxy of talent, enjoys superiority in scientific research, education and specialized personnel. He urged party and government leaders in Shanghai to adopt practical measures to convert scientific research superiority into industrial superiority as soon as possible and promote Shanghai's economic development.

[Variant version reads: ...Shanghai's economic development. [new graf] During the inspection, Jiang Zemin said that he was pleased that a number of middle-aged and young cadres with both political integrity and ability are growing healthily in the course of practice in Shanghai. He put forward his earnest expectations of them. He said: On the Changjiang, new waves propel the waves that have gone before. Building a modern and powerful socialist country with Chinese characteristics is an unprecedentedly great undertaking, requiring a large number of middle-aged and young cadres loyal to Marxism, having real ability and learning, and maintaining close ties with the masses. He called on party and government organizations at all levels to streamline administration, reduce meetings, and improve working efficiency. He said: The central authorities have already laid down the major principles and policies. The important thing now is to implement them. Our cadres at all levels should seriously improve their thinking and work

style, go deep into the realities of life, perform more actual deeds, and stress practical results, not formality. [new graf] During his stay.... (adding paragraph)]

During his stay in Shanghai, Jiang Zemin held discussion with some comrades in banking and financial departments. Jiang Zemin pointed out: Taking more advantage of macrocontrol functions of banking, finance, taxation, insurance and other economic means is an important question that must be solved in the course of China's steady economic development. With deepening of reform and development of the economy, it is necessary for us to keep summing up experiences, exploring, and establishing a macroeconomic control system with Chinese characteristics. Leaders at all levels should attach great importance to this question.

During the inspection, Jiang Zemin visited commanders and fighters in People's Liberation Army units, officers and men in the armed police force, and public security police in Shanghai, and encouraged them to learn from and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the "Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road" and make new contributions to maintaining social stability and promoting national economic development.

In his entourage were Yang Dezhong, Ye Qing, Liu Mingpu, Ma Zhongchen, and Hui Liangyu.

Qiao Shi Urges Guangdong to Speed Construction

OW1901164992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1321 GMT 19 Jan 92

[By reporter Zhang Cailong (1728 2088 7893)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, inspected Guangdong 16-18 January. During the inspection, he urged cadres and masses in the province to seize every opportunity to expedite its economic construction.

In the company of Xie Fei and Guo Rongchang, secretary and deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Qiao Shi inspected villages, factories, schools, and research units in Meizhou, Shantou, and Chaozhou cities and had cordial talks with workers, peasants, researchers, college students, and grass-roots cadres there about their production, work, and life.

Expressing great interest in local economic construction, Qiao Shi urged cadres and masses to work hard to develop their production. In Shishan town in Meizhou city, Qiao Shi visited a newly developed fruit production base with an area of over 5,000 mu and visited a grapefruit farm operated by villager Zheng Weisheng. When Qiao Shi learned that the fruit grower became financially well off because of party policy, he praised him for his hard work and success.

At the Shantou Special Economic Zone [SEZ], Qiao Shi visited an exhibition about the SEZ's achievements in the last 10 years and praised the SEZ's rapid development. He said: Your construction projects are important

and have great economic and social benefits [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135]. Qiao Shi also inspected the Shantou Baked Eel Corporation, the Chaozhou Embroidery Goods Plant, and some other export-oriented enterprises. He praised these enterprises for competing on the world market with their new and high-tech goods, pointing out that export-oriented enterprises should make constant efforts to improve the quality of their goods so as to broaden the world market and achieve even greater development.

During the inspection, Qiao Shi also showed great concern with the masses' production and life. Talking to workers at the Meizhou Cigarette Plant, Qiao Shi reminded them that they are masters of their factory and should approach their production as such. After visiting each enterprise, Qiao Shi made it a practice to ask its cadres to convey his best regards and new year's greetings to the workers.

During the inspection tour, Qiao Shi also visited Ye Jianying's old residence, Shantou University, the Hanbilou Center of Revolutionary History in Chaozhou's Xihu, and a housing area.

Li Ruihuan in Jilin; Attends Festival Opening

OW1801174392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1442 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Changchun, January 18 (XINHUA)—The China Jilin Rime Festival '92 opened today in Jilin city, in northeast China's Jilin Province.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Li Ruihuan, who is on an inspection tour of the area, attended the opening ceremony. Governor of Jilin Province Wang Zhongyu made an opening speech to welcome overseas and domestic tourists.

Jilin is famous for the rime that decorates the city in winter.

This year's gala, which is co-sponsored by the provincial government and the Jilin city government, will include a series of art performances, a winter sports show and a lantern show.

Prior to the festival a series of trade fairs was held in the city, at which the total transaction value reached 430 million yuan (about 65 million U.S. dollars) in domestic trade and 1.2 million U.S. dollars in foreign trade.

Li Tieying Inspects Jiangsu, Speaks on Education

OW1601163192 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jan 92 p 1

[Article by XINHUA reporter Yin Xuecheng (3009 1331 2052): "Attach Great Importance to Vocational and Technical Education"]

[Text] At the beginning of the new year, Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, braved the bitter cold of wind and snow to inspect localities in Xuzhou and Huaiyin. He

encouraged cadres and the masses to seriously implement in the new year various policy decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and to greet the 14th National Party Congress with new and greater victories. He asked leading cadres at all levels, particularly comrades from educational departments, to attach great importance to vocational and technical education, so that relevant undertakings will show greater progress during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan."

On 4 and 5 January, Li Tieying, accompanied by Sun Jiazhang, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, went down to factories, workshops, stores, and construction sites of water conservancy projects to hold cordial conversations with workers, staff members, and peasants. On the Huai Mu Xin He Yu Gou Bridge in Huaiyin County, Li Tieying braved the rain to attentively hear reports on how local cadres made great sacrifices by opening sluice gates to divert flood-water and reduce the pressure on the Huai He and Hongze Hu and how full-scale mobilization was carried out during autumn and winter to vigorously construct water conservancy projects. He highly praised the people of Huaiyin for their indomitable and fighting spirit in combating and preventing natural calamities. He waded deep in melted snow and mud to arrive at the worksite of the Xuhong He construction site, where a project to harness the Huai He was being carried out, to extend his regards to workers and to check the project's progress.

In his talks with relevant leaders of the two cities, Li Tieying ardently hoped that the cadres and masses of the two cities would make persistent efforts in this new year to contribute more to efforts to develop agriculture, improve large- and medium-sized enterprises, consolidate and develop political stability and unity, and greet the convening of the 14th National Party Congress.

Li Tieying also repeatedly stressed that it is essential to fully understand the important functions of vocational and technical education and to carry out such undertakings well. He said: At present, the most crucial thing is to transform concepts. In particular, leading cadres of education departments must fully and correctly understand and really cultivate the ideology of education providing services to economic construction. They should also use vocational and technical education, together with moral, intellectual, and physical education, as the basic means for achieving overall improvement in the students' quality, emancipate themselves from the traditional concept of pure "cultural education," resolutely correct the tendency to overwhelmingly seek higher rates in the numbers of students entering schools of higher grades, and greatly increase the number of students being taught vocational and technical education in middle schools in the coming years.

Comrade Li Tieying inspected the Xuzhou Tianbao Electronics Industrial Group, the Xuzhou Engineering and Machinery Plant, and the Yanghe Brewery of Siyang County. He also visited and viewed the memorial tower and hall for martyrs of the Huai Hai Campaign. Accompanying him on his trip were Liu Jiang, vice minister in charge of the

State Planning Commission, and Zhao Wei, deputy secretary general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Stresses Socialist Reform

OW2101024092 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Nanjing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—The 1992 work meeting of institutions of higher learning directly under the State Education Commission closed today in Nanjing. It discussed and planned the current year's work for institutions of higher learning directly under the State Education Commission, exchanged views on experimental projects to reform internal management system of the institutions of higher learning, and explored issues such as enhancing the building of a contingent of young teachers.

Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Education Commission, pointed out at the meeting: China's work regarding the institutions of higher learning has attained significant results in the last year. In the future, institutions of higher learning must continue to unswervingly adhere to socialist direction in the running of schools; strive hard to promote the stable, harmonized, and sustained development of higher education; and, at the same time, deepen reforms in various areas. He pointed out that within a certain period in the future, efforts should be made to do a good job in experimental work to reform the internal management system of schools with the aim of establishing a socialist higher education model and management system with Chinese characteristics, and to derive a socialist road for running of schools which is suitable to China's national condition. This is an arduous task; it must be positively carried out in a stable and systematic manner under the leadership of responsible departments and party committees of the schools, and certain material conditions must be guaranteed. He pointed out that various reforms of institutions of higher learning must adhere to these principles: Conducive to strengthening the party's leadership and upholding the four basic principles, conducive to training successors and builders of the socialist cause, conducive to mobilizing the initiative of the vast number of education workers and the building of a contingent of teachers that is both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, and conducive to upgrading the schools' teaching and scientific research standards.

During the meeting, He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, made a report on the development of China's education sector in the 1990's. Liu Zhongde, deputy head of the Propaganda Department, and Teng Teng and Zhu Kaixuan, vice ministers of the State Education Commission, also spoke at the meeting.

Principals from 36 institutions of higher learning throughout the nation participated in the five-day meeting.

Intensified Socialist Control in Tibet Ordered

HK2001121292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 20 (AFP)—Chinese leaders have ordered a two-year program to intensify socialist control over Tibet starting in March, an official report received here Monday said.

The decision was announced at an enlarged meeting of the Tibet Communist Party Committee that opened January 10 in the regional capital of Lhasa, the Tibet Daily [XIZANG RIBAO] said. The committee is Tibet's governing body.

Committee Secretary Hu Jintao was absent from the meeting, adding credence to reports that he has been removed from his post.

Addressing the meeting, deputy secretary Dangzin stressed the importance of stepping up ideological education "in the struggle against peaceful evolution and separatism" in Tibet.

Peaceful evolution is the official term used to describe alleged foreign efforts to undermine the socialist system in China.

In order to ensure stability in the region, Dangzin said, the local party committee had decided to gradually impose a centralized education system in the region over a two-year period beginning March.

In 1994, socialist education will be carried out at regular intervals, he said.

The directives reportedly came directly from the central leadership in Beijing, which is increasingly concerned about rising nationalist sentiment in Tibet following similar trends in the former Soviet Union.

The emphasis will be on socialist education and the strengthening of party influence at the grassroots level, which would help to further promote economic development, Dangzin said.

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said recently that the authorities here would oppose local nationalism and would keep China together despite the tremendous changes in international politics.

Pro-independence riots rocked Lhasa in 1987, 1988 and 1989, after which martial law was imposed for more than a year.

Central Nationalities Work Meeting Concludes

Li Peng Stresses Unity

OW1801153292 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1035 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By reporter Cao Shaoping (2580 4801 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The central nationalities work meeting, which is of great historical significance, closed today. Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Council, pointed out in his speech at the meeting this morning: The speech delivered to this meeting by Comrade Jiang Zemin on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council is a programmatic document that will guide us toward accomplishing even better work among all nationalities. All our comrades in the party and the people of all nationalities across the country should thoroughly understand the guidelines of the speech, unite as one, implement the party's basic line, advance hand in hand in the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, further improve the party's work among all nationalities, and further promote the unity among all nationalities in our country.

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, presided over today's meeting. Tian Jiyun, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guangen, Zou Jiahua, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Liao Hansheng, Chen Junsheng, Yang Jingren, and Ismail Amat attended the meeting.

In last few days, the representatives of 56 nationalities to the meeting have seriously studied and thoroughly discussed Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech, summed up achievements, and exchanged experience. They have thus enhanced their understanding, become clearly aware of their tasks, and raised their morale. They unanimously regarded the meeting as one of unity, of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future, and of promoting national progress and common prosperity.

Li Peng thoroughly expounded the importance of strengthening national unity in his speech. He said: To strengthen national unity, uphold the unification of the motherland, and promote a steady economic and social development represents the highest interest of the Chinese nation and the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities across the country. In a united, multinationality country like ours, both revolution and construction require the people of all nationalities to work hard in unity. He emphasized: The key to unity among all nationalities and unity within any of the nationalities lies in the unity among the cadres, particularly the leading cadres, of various nationalities. The CPC members and cadres of various nationalities should set a good example in promoting unity among nationalities. They should not say or do anything to hurt the unity. As long as the people of all nationalities across our country hold aloft the banner of unity and work hard together, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and succeed in everything.

Li Peng said: The party Central Committee and the State Council always attach importance to accelerating the economic and social development in regions of minority nationalities. Our general policy and ultimate objective is to make the people of all nationalities in all parts of our country become prosperous and to achieve a common prosperity among all nationalities. Generally speaking, we

should rely mainly on three things to attain this objective: First is continued support and assistance from the state, second is the support from economically more developed regions, and third is the effort made by regions of minority nationalities themselves. The three should be comprehensively planned and properly combined to create a force that will yield even greater results. In the final analysis, however, we should rely on the people of all nationalities in the regions of minority nationalities to further display a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and constantly enhance their ability to develop their own regions. He said: There is a policy matter that must be explained unequivocally and clearly: All efforts made by the government or by any departments concerned to exploit natural resources, run factories or other enterprises, or build construction projects or bases in any region of minority nationalities must be for the purpose of promoting the economic development in the region.

Li Peng pointed out: Beginning this year, we should properly accelerate and enhance the task of reform and opening to the outside world. We should do so across the country, including the regions of minority nationalities. To meet the needs of reform and opening to the outside world, the regions of minority nationalities and the cadres there should further emancipate their minds and actively explore. On the one hand, they should strengthen lateral economic ties at various levels and expand economic and technological cooperation with economically more developed regions in our country. On the other hand, they should actively develop border trade and open wider the frontier regions to the outside world.

In his speech, Li Peng once again emphasized the importance of training cadres of minority nationalities. He pointed out: From now on, we should continue to pay attention to increasing the number of minority nationality cadres. We should pay even more attention to improving their quality and the composition of the cadre force. We should pay attention to training economic, scientific and technological, and management personnel of minority nationalities in consideration of the actual needs of various regions, departments, and nationalities. All departments, trades, and professions should take the initiative in adopting various measures to help regions of minority nationalities train qualified personnel. Cadres and CPC members of all nationalities should be educated to firmly establish a Marxist world outlook, understand and solve problems with the common interests of all nationalities in mind, and strive to overcome and eliminate any thinking and concepts that are detrimental to national unity and progress.

During the discussion, the delegates pointed out that to do good work among nationalities, it is necessary to implement the party and government policies concerning religion and correctly handle religious problems. Li Peng agreed with them. He emphasized: In handling the relationship between nationality and religion, we should consider national development and progress, strive to achieve a close unity between the people with

religious beliefs and those without religious beliefs, and make them work hard together for socialist construction.

Li Peng said: All departments and localities should implement the guidelines of the meeting and convey the guidelines to lower levels. While conveying the guidelines to lower levels, it is necessary to carry out education in Marxist outlook on nationalities and in the party's nationalities policies among the cadres and the people of all nationalities across the country. After understanding is unified, measures to implement the guidelines should be formulated according to the reality of the department or the locality. Whether these guidelines can be implemented well is the common responsibility of all regions and departments of the country, not just the responsibility of the regions of minority nationalities alone. The departments under the State Council should particularly serve as a good example in implementing the guidelines, set concrete demands, and make specific arrangements for the implementation of the guidelines.

In conclusion, Li Peng said: After this meeting, the nationalities work in our country will be in a new situation, and our national unity and progress will be enhanced. Let us unite even more closely and work hard to achieve a common prosperity among all nationalities under the leadership of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core.

Toward the end of the meeting, Comrade Song Ping called on all delegates to seriously convey to their organizations General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important report, Premier Li Peng's summing-up speech, and the guidelines of the meeting; conscientiously implement them; and do even better in nationalities work in our country. Song Ping wished the people of all nationalities across the country a happy Spring Festival, good health, happy family, and success in all work.

Strengthened Solidarity Urged

OW1801193792 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1547 GMT 18 Jan 92

[RENMIN RIBAO 19 January editorial: "Expedite the Process of Achieving Common Prosperity Through Strengthening National Solidarity"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The central ethnic affairs conference has ended victoriously. This important meeting called by the party Central Committee and the State Council is a morale-boosting meeting of unity, a meeting for carrying forward our cause, and a meeting to expedite national progress and common prosperity. It certainly will have major and far-reaching influence on the history of ethnic affairs in China.

At this meeting, representatives of departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council and people of 56 nationalities from all parts of the country expressed their views, presented proposals and advice, and discussed ways to promote solidarity and progress of the Chinese nation. It fully demonstrated that people of all nationalities

in our country breathe the same breath, share the same destiny, and have linked their hearts together. Focusing on the theme of strengthening solidarity among people of all nationalities so that we will advance hand in hand to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics, the meeting fully endorsed the enormous successes China has achieved in handling its ethnic affairs over the past 40-odd years; scientifically summed up the basic experiences essential for making ethnic affairs a success; studied and analyzed the current situation of ethnic affairs; profoundly expounded the protracted nature, complexity, and importance of ethnic affairs; and set forth major assignments, policies, and measures for handling ethnic affairs during the 1990's.

China has achieved enormous successes in handling its ethnic affairs since its founding more than 40 years ago, especially since the adoption of the reform and open policy. Our party has always integrated basic Marxist principles with the actual situation of Chinese people of all nationalities. Adhering to the principle that people of all nationalities are equal and should be united and help one another, we have upheld the system of regional autonomy for national minorities. Thus, in our socialist construction, we have brought about common prosperity among people of all nationalities and explored a correct way with distinctive Chinese characteristics for settling ethnic issues. This is also the most basic experience we have gained from handling ethnic affairs. The great solidarity of Chinese people of all nationalities has also endured all sorts of tests. Despite enormous changes in various parts of the world or storms at home, Chinese people of all nationalities coexist in harmony, help each other as people in the same boat, and share weal and woe. We can proudly say that China's great national solidarity is strong and that this is an important guarantee ensuring our social progress, economic development, and political stability.

The meeting set forth five major assignments for handling ethnic affairs during the 1990's. To summarize, they are: Accelerate economic development in ethnic minority areas so that gradually it will be in line with development throughout the country; energetically promote all types of social projects in ethnic minority areas so as to effect overall progress among people of all nationalities; persist in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world and make constant efforts to reinvigorate development in ethnic minority areas; uphold and improve the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, fully implement the "Law for Regional Autonomy for National Minorities," and make great efforts to cultivate minority cadres; and make continual efforts to strengthen the great solidarity of people of all nationalities and firmly safeguard the unity of our motherland. The fulfillment of these assignments has a direct bearing on whether development and prosperity can be sustained in ethnic minority areas, on whether the second-step strategic objective of China's socialist modernization drive can be achieved, and on our motherland's growth and prosperity. We must proceed from achieving the grand objective of rejuvenating

the Chinese nation, understand the importance of ethnic affairs under new historical conditions, earnestly act on the plans mapped out by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and take practical measures so that all these assignments can be accomplished.

In order to make a success of ethnic affairs and strengthen national solidarity during the new historical period, the key requirement is to take positive steps to create conditions essential for accelerating development in the economic, cultural, and other fields in ethnic minority areas so that the process of achieving common prosperity among people of all nationalities can be accelerated. This is an urgent demand of the masses of minority nationalities and a necessity in achieving nationwide development and construction in all areas. There are primarily three factors essential to accelerating economic and social development in minority nationality areas: First, continual assistance from the state; second, counterpart support from economically developed regions; and third, efforts exerted by minority regions themselves. These three factors should be planned comprehensively and integrated organically so that they can produce a resultant force. China has basically accomplished its economic restructuring projects, and so it has the resources to appropriately speed up the necessary reform and opening projects and place greater emphasis on these endeavors. This is the case for all parts of the country, including national minority areas.

One basic aspect of China's ethnic affairs is to promote great solidarity among people of all nationalities and safeguard and promote national unity. The history of China as a unified country made up of people of all nationalities is a very long one, and people of all nationalities, regardless of the size of their population and territory or degrees of social development, have made precious contributions to our motherland's civilization and modernization. Being equal members of the big family of the Chinese nation, they enjoy equal rights and undertake identical obligations in political, economic, cultural, and social sectors. Strengthening national solidarity and safeguarding national unity constitute the highest interest of the Chinese nation, and they are the common aspirations and sacred responsibilities of people of all nationalities in the country. Thus, we must carry forward our glorious traditions of loving our motherland and safeguarding its unity, repudiate all attempts to undermine solidarity and divide our motherland, and consolidate and develop social stability and national harmony.

The CPC is the central force leading China's socialist cause, as well as the central force of solidarity and unity of the Chinese nation. To strengthen national solidarity and properly resolve China's ethnic issues, our party must provide stronger leadership over ethnic affairs and make untiring efforts to educate all party members and Chinese people on the Marxist concept of ethnicity and our party's ethnic policy. We should promote the concept that, among people of 56 nationalities, "everybody needs everybody" so as to increase the coherence of the Chinese nation. Making a success in settling ethnic issues and handling ethnic affairs is a big issue involving all sectors. We should act on the instruction which Comrade

Jiang Zemin made at the meeting, that all central and local party committees and governments must attach great importance to ethnic affairs. We must now take effective measures so that the guidelines of the meeting can be effectively followed. Not only is this something to be done in areas of minority nationalities, but it is also a responsibility to be shared by all regions and departments throughout the country.

The 1990's will be the period crucial to China's socialist modernization and a period crucial to promoting common progress and prosperity among people of all nationalities. As long as we firmly implement the party's basic line, do a good job in promoting the great solidarity among people of all nationalities, and genuinely implement the guidelines of the meeting, our ethnic affairs certainly will face a new situation, and the grand objective of achieving common prosperity among people of all nationalities certainly can be attained!

Regional Leaders on Autonomy of Minorities

OW1701223992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0642 GMT 17 Jan 92

["Continue Taking Our Own Road—People in Charge of Five Major Autonomous Regions Talk about the System of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities (by XINHUA reporter)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 January (XINHUA)—Recently, this XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporter interviewed Buhe, chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Government; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government; Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government; Bai Lichen, chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government; and Wei Jisong, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government, on the issues concerning the system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities. They unanimously maintained that the system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, implemented by the Communist Party of China through integrating the Marxist national theory and actual conditions of China's nationalities, in regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities, had effectively safeguarded the nation's unification, border stability, and national unity, and had promoted development in nationality regions and the progress of various minority nationalities. Practice has proven that the system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities is a basic system completely suited to China's conditions and that it can solve China's ethnic problems [as received]. We must continue to follow this road unswervingly.

Buhe (Mongolian) said: The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, established on 1 May 1947, has been taking the gloriously broad way of regional national autonomy for 40 years or more. The badly devastated and economically depressed Inner Mongolia of the past has undergone an earth-shaking change. Because we have

upheld the socialist system and the system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, various undertakings in Inner Mongolia can be developed by leaps and bounds. Socialism completely liberated various nationalities in Inner Mongolia politically and economically, and fundamentally changed relations among them. The goal whereby people of all nationalities are equal, manage their own affairs, and jointly manage state and autonomous regional affairs has been realized. Practice has proven that only socialism can fundamentally solve ethnic problems. Without the leadership of the CPC and socialism, the ethnic relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance would not exist, and people of all nationalities would lose their power and interests. The major premise of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities is the unification of the country, that is, each autonomous nationality practices its autonomy under the unified leadership of the state. Being a national autonomous region, Inner Mongolia is an inalienable part of the motherland, as well as a locality of regional national autonomy, which firmly implements the party and state's nationality policy of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and common prosperity of all nationalities by practicing autonomy. This will fundamentally safeguard the interests of minority nationalities and common interests of all nationalities.

The firm unity among all nationalities has powerfully promoted the development of various undertakings concerning the economic construction in Inner Mongolia. In the last five years alone, the total output value of goods and services, total income, and gross output value of industry and agriculture for the region, increased at annual average rates of 6.1 percent, 5.9 percent, and 8.8 percent respectively. Per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in the region increased by 62 percent. Since 1985, the region has realized 1,352 scientific and technological achievements, including 469 projects of significant importance, and has further strengthened its scientific and technological forces. Education for nationalities is stressed and developed as a priority. The number of university and secondary specialized school graduates among every 10,000 Mongolians has exceeded the national average. An educational system for nationalities, from preschool education to higher education and from ordinary education to adult education, has taken shape. The infectious diseases and local diseases that had long threatened the health of minority nationalities and affected their population growth have been basically eliminated. The health of people of minority nationalities has improved remarkably.

Tomur Dawamat (Uygur) said: Since the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was established in 1955, the interests and power of people of all minority nationalities in Xinjiang have been respected and protected. Such respect and protection were even more fully brought out after China's Law Governing the Autonomy in Regions of Minority Nationalities was put into effect, and are mainly seen in the strengthening of minority nationalities' power in handling their own affairs and in participating in state affairs. Xinjiang's total

population exceeds 15 million, of which minority nationalities account for 62 percent. Among deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] from Xinjiang, minority nationalities represent 64.4 percent. There are also a Uygur vice chairman to the NPC Standing Committee and one to the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, respectively. They discuss the state's important policies and principles together with deputies from various nationalities and regions around the country. Among 500 or so deputies to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Seventh People's Congress, minority nationalities make up as much as 66 percent of the total.

Under the guidance of the party and the central government, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have been effectively administering their affairs in various fields through exercising their autonomous powers earnestly and responsibly. In the past decade, relevant departments in Xinjiang have drawn up and adopted 72 sets of local laws and regulations, as well as decisions and resolutions with legal effect, regarding Xinjiang's economic construction, social development, the establishment of the legal system, ethnic education, the use and preservation of ethnic languages, and planned parenthood and marriage of people of minority nationalities.

Thanks to the adoption of the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, Xinjiang has been able to enjoy unity, stability, prosperity, and development. During the last decade, Xinjiang's GNP and gross industrial and agricultural output value have more than doubled, its revenues have more than quadrupled, and it has overfulfilled its sixth and seventh five-year economic and social development plans ahead of time. Xinjiang's performance last year was even more encouraging. It had the 14th year of bumper crops in agricultural production and animal husbandry, large-scale oil prospecting and development intensified, and the opening of the second Asia-Europe continental bridge enabled Xinjiang to open even wider to the outside world. Facts have proven that Xinjiang's development and prosperity are inseparable from the socialist system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities, or from the support from people of all nationalities in all parts of the country, and that only in the embrace of the motherland can people of all nationalities enjoy continual progress and prosperity and have a bright future. Thus, safeguarding our motherland's unity and adhering firmly to the socialist course have become the common aspirations and determined actions of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Upholding and preserving national solidarity has become a common norm among people in Xinjiang today.

Gyaincain Norbu (Tibetan) said: Regional autonomy for minority nationalities is a basic policy with which our party deals with China's ethnic issues by means of basic Marxist principles. It is an important political system of our country, a choice made by Tibetan people themselves, and a requirement essential for Tibet's historical progress.

In the old days, the three major types of feudal lords in Tibet, who accounted for only 5 percent of the total population, occupied more than 95 percent of Tibet's arable land

and all the grasslands, and 95 percent of the laboring people were serfs or slaves who did not even have the basic right to subsist. In 1951, the average life span of people in Tibet was only 36, and approximately 95 percent of the people in Tibet were illiterate or semi-illiterate. On the eve of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, Tibet virtually had no industry or highways. The annual total grain output was 150 million kg, or 125 kg per capita annually.

Following Tibet's peaceful liberation, the party and the state instituted the system of regional autonomy in Tibet, set up autonomous organs there, and drew up many special policies different from those implemented in interior China. These measures, which were in conformity with the aspirations of people of all nationalities in Tibet, were taken on the basis of Tibet's distinctive characteristics and its highly backward economic and cultural development after a relatively long period of preparations. Within the big community of our socialist motherland, Tibetan people's customs and religious beliefs have been respected, the national culture has developed significantly, and the vast number of former serfs have become Tibet's masters enjoying all the rights to manage their own affairs. In Tibet today, over 95 percent of the democratically elected deputies to people's congresses at various levels are Tibetans and people of other minority nationalities, 37,000 cadres—or 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres in the region—are Tibetan and other minority nationalities, 62.1 percent of specialized technicians are Tibetan and other minority nationalities, and the principal leaders of people's congresses, governments, and organs of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are Tibetans. Many of them are former serfs or their children. The maturity of the large numbers of communist-minded cadres of minority nationalities has enabled Tibetan people to become their own masters, and provided the conditions for instituting the system of regional autonomy in Tibet.

Tibet today has an embryonic modern industry. The development in the fields of energy, communications, postal and telecommunications services, education, and science and technology has been unprecedented. Its foreign trade and tourism are also developing. Its once primitive agriculture and animal husbandry has become increasingly modernized. In 1990, Tibet's total grain output exceeded 550 million kg for the first time, and 1991 was a good year of agricultural production and animal husbandry in Tibet. The life of people of all nationalities in Tibet has improved noticeably. The per capita income of peasants and herdsmen reached 430 yuan in 1990. The great significance which the system of regional autonomy of minority nationalities has had on Tibet's economic development and social progress fully explains why Tibetan people have chosen this political system. Tibetan people have learned from their history and personal experiences this irrefutable truth: People of Tibetan nationality and people of Han and other nationalities will benefit from living in harmony with each other, but will be hurt if they do not.

Bai Lichen (Hui) said: The "Autonomous Government of People of Hui Nationality in Yuhai County in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Province" which the CPC founded in Tongxin County in Xingxia in October 1936 was the first autonomous regional government China ever established. Soon after its birth, the vast number of people of Hui nationality could see their future and hopes. Large numbers of young people of Hui nationality broke the enemy's encirclement to join the revolutionary ranks and to protect the autonomous government. After the founding of the People's Republic, and especially following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, through suppressing chaos and restoring order, eliminated ultraleftist influences and restated and developed the party's policy of instituting regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Following the promulgation of the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities, moving scenes characterized by high morale, political stability, and rapid economic growth soon appeared in minority areas. People of all nationalities call this period the "golden period." Because of his attention to people's pleas after he chaired the Central Committee, Comrade Jiang Zemin has also made people of all nationalities more cohesive around him.

Regional autonomy is not a regional closed-door. Minority regions cannot achieve common prosperity without opening wide to other parts of the country and without engaging in large-scale exchange programs with them. Being practical and doing everything in a practical manner is the most prominent feature of regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Guided by the reform and open policy ever since its adoption, Ningxia has adopted a series of measures to open the region to the outside world, liberalize its policies, and respect the customs and religious freedom of people of all nationalities. These measures have powerfully expedited Ningxia's political, economic, and cultural development. During the last decade, the region's GNP grew at an annual rate of 9.6 percent, and the per capita income of people in rural areas grew four times [san bei 0005 0223]. By 1990, 90 percent of rural families in the Liupan mountainous areas, which were notorious for being the poorest areas in China, had their basic food and clothing problems resolved and 20 percent of the rural areas had become well off. In 1990, the per capita income of the peasants there was 3.5 times higher than that 10 years ago. Today people of all nationalities in Ningxia live in harmony with one another like brothers. The people in the autonomous region have never been as united as they are today.

Wei Jisong (Zhuang) said: Guangxi is an autonomous region with the largest population of minority nationalities in the country. Since the founding of New China, and especially since the adoption of the reform and open policy, Guangxi has been enjoying social stability, national solidarity, rapid economic growth, and thriving development in education, science and technology, culture, and public health services. The region's total agricultural output in 1990 was more than 27 times higher than that of 1950, and its total industrial output

increased 153 times. The livelihood of people of all nationalities has improved substantially. One major reason for Guangxi's progress and development lies in the importance which the regional party committee and government attach to ethnic affairs and their earnestness in implementing the party's ethnic policies and system of regional autonomy because these policies and system have safeguarded the autonomous rights of people of all nationalities and significantly aroused their enthusiasm.

Guangxi is an autonomous region inhabited primarily by people of Zhuang nationality. While exercising our regional autonomy, we attach great importance to respecting the autonomy and equality of other minorities in the region. Today Guangxi has 13 autonomous counties, including six autonomous counties of people of Yao nationality; four autonomous counties inhabited by people of Miao, Dong, Mulao, and Maonan nationalities; and three counties by people of other nationalities. There are also 58 ethnic townships. Thus the system of national autonomy has been basically established in Guangxi. Among the cadres in the region, nearly 300,000, or 34.5 percent, are ethnic cadres, or three times higher than the 1978 figure. To support the economic development in minority areas, the autonomous region has been giving financial assistance to 49 impoverished counties in the former revolutionary bases and hilly and remote areas, and has been giving special preferential treatment to those which are particularly poverty stricken. In recent years, the economic development in some minority areas has improved noticeably as result of the assistance from the 8,000 or so cadres dispatched by the autonomous region. Facts prove that the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities is greatly significant for safeguarding minority nationalities' autonomous rights and promoting minority regions' development.

The leaders of the five major autonomous regions also pointed out that much work has to be done in implementing the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities and many practical issues have yet to be resolved. They said that practical measures should be taken to improve the system of regional autonomy so that it can play an even more significant role in building a Chinese-style socialist society.

State Council Issues Circular on Autonomy Law

OW1301061592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1256 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Council recently issued a circular on further addressing some issues of economic and social development in the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" for the purpose of accelerating economic and cultural development in minority regions, bringing the economic and social development of those regions in line with other parts of the country, and fueling coordinated development among various regions and common prosperity for all nationalities.

The circular says: Ours is a vast, multinational socialist country. The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" is a basic law for implementing the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities mentioned in the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China." In our country, national unity is a precondition for implementing regional autonomy for minority nationalities, while regional autonomy itself is an important political system of the country. Over the past several decades, the party and the state have formulated many preferential policies in light of the special conditions of minority regions. They have spurred rapid economic and cultural development in those regions and achieved tremendous success in promoting the cause of national unity and progress. Under the new situation, minority regions should continue to implement the principle of practicing self-reliance, waging arduous struggles, and handling all matters diligently and economically; exploit their natural resources; and improve their capacity for self-development in accordance with the requirements for achieving the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization. The state should lend full support and assistance to minority regions in speeding up economic and cultural development and in gradually improving their backwardness. The circular goes on to list the following 11 measures and requirements for further addressing several issues of economic and social development in the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities":

1. In accordance with the needs for economic planning and resource development, the state should appropriately increase its input in autonomous minority regions and speed up economic construction in minority regions. Total investment in fixed assets in the state-owned sector of those regions during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" should exceed the actual amount of investment during the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" or the "Sixth Five-Year Plan." Large and medium-scale construction projects should be launched in minority regions on a priority basis if the conditions in those regions are similar to those in other parts of the country. Investment plans for provinces with a substantial number of autonomous minority prefectures and counties—in particular Yunnan, Guizhou, and Qinghai—should be made in accordance with the principles used in dealing with the five autonomous regions. Relevant provinces and autonomous regions should appropriately increase their investments in regions with close-knit minority communities under their jurisdiction.

2. During the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," the state will maintain the special measures and preferential policies already put in place in minority regions. The "Development Fund for Aiding Economically Undeveloped Regions"—which has been listed in the central government budget—will gradually increase from the current 800 million yuan per year to 1 billion yuan per year during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan." Most of the newly added funds will be used to promote economic and social development at the grass-roots level in minority regions.

3. Acting within their legally prescribed power, authorities in autonomous minority regions should devise preferential policies to encourage developed regions to exploit resources and set up enterprises in their regions and to offer them support in carrying out such activities. Enterprises set up in autonomous minority regions should employ as many ethnic personnel as possible. The operation and management of all enterprises that are fit for running by autonomous minority regions should be relegated to the regional authorities. If the enterprises are not fit for running by the regional authorities, efforts should be made to look after the interests of the regions. The proportions of taxes and profits to be retained by those regions should be larger than those for non-autonomous minority regions. The same is true of the proportions of products to be distributed under centralized plans. Well-guided and well-planned efforts should be made to promote assistance between corresponding departments in economically developed regions and minority regions.

4. Authorities in autonomous minority regions should uphold the reform and open policies; actively develop foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation; further improve the investment climate; and attract foreign enterprises to set up factories, exploit resources, develop production, and promote economic and technological development in their regions. The state encourages and supports active development of all types of border trade by minority regions in border areas.

5. Various kinds of state banks at all levels should determine the scale of credit to be granted to minority regions for the purpose of accumulating fixed assets and working capital. The scale of credit should correspond with the levels of economic development of autonomous minority regions. Proper arrangements should be made to help autonomous minority regions acquire loans for carrying out fixed assets investment projects and for securing working capital for industries whose existence is in line with national industrial policy.

6. The problem of clothing and feeding the people in poverty-ridden minority regions should be solved at the earliest possible date. Efforts should be made to basically solve the problem during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and to completely solve it during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan." To this end, a larger portion of various categories of funds and materials set aside by the state for combating poverty should be used to help poverty-stricken minority regions. All localities should vigorously promote efforts to fight poverty through development and scientific and technological progress. They should efficiently manage and use all types of funds and materials earmarked for eliminating poverty. The state-established "Fund for Clothing and Feeding the People in Poverty-Ridden Minority Regions" should be increased appropriately as the economy develops.

7. Ethnic minority areas should attach importance to scientific and technological advancements and use them to boost industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry; to promote social and economic development;

and to raise labor productivity and economic returns. Appropriate preferential treatment should continue to be rendered to ethnic minority areas in allocating the state's scientific and technological outlays and in implementing the "Bumper Harvest" Plan, "Spark" Plan, "Prairie Fire" Plan, and "Torch" Plan. Large and medium-sized national enterprises, institutions of higher education, and scientific research institutes should actively establish close contact with ethnic minority areas to facilitate personnel training for and dissemination of science and technology to areas, to promote the transfer and popularization of new technological achievements, and to foster the development of rising industries. Efforts should be made to mobilize and encourage scientists and technicians of various disciplines to go to ethnic minority areas in order to help solve problems encountered there.

8. Local people's governments at all levels and pertinent departments at the national level should strengthen their leadership over and support for the education of ethnic minorities. They should keep to the socialist orientation in education, and should enhance education in interethnic unity and patriotism. Special attention should be directed to strengthening elementary education and to developing vocational, polytechnic, and adult education in order to cultivate primary and intermediate technical personnel.

Effective steps should be taken to help autonomous ethnic minority localities run various kinds of schools at all levels. Institutions of higher learning as well as polytechnic schools should continue to relax their admission standards for ethnic minorities to an appropriate extent and should give ethnic minorities priority over others with equal qualifications. In addition, they should make vigorous efforts to improve preparatory courses and gradually increase the admission ratio from such courses. Leaders of pertinent localities and departments should act promptly to solve problems encountered in the operation of courses (schools) geared specially to Tibetans and other ethnic minority groups in the interior of the country. The "special subsidy for the education of ethnic minorities" set up by the national government should be used for intended purposes only; that is, it should be directly spent on educational undertakings for ethnic minorities. During the "Eighth Five-Year" plan this special subsidy can be increased appropriately as the economy develops and the financial situation improves.

9. The state should adopt various measures to support the development of culture, health care, and sports in ethnic minority areas. The top priority will be to accelerate the development of the radio, cinema, and television industries. Efforts should be made to strengthen the press and publication industries in autonomous ethnic minority areas, especially the publication of newspapers, journals, and books in ethnic minority languages. Attention should be paid to the excavation, protection, and preservation of the fine cultural heritages of ethnic minorities. Training of medical and health professionals in autonomous ethnic minority areas should be accelerated. Networks for medical and health care as well as disease prevention should be established and

perfected at the county, township, and village levels. Research, prevention, and treatment of endemic and recurrent diseases should also be strengthened, and traditional medicines of ethnic minorities should be carried forward and developed. In addition, efforts should be made to boost the construction of sports facilities and training of athletes in autonomous ethnic minority areas, and to promote mass sports activities including traditional sports of ethnic minorities.

10. Autonomous ethnic minority localities should observe the principles of efficiency and simple administration in setting up government organizations while keeping to the staffing limitations set by the state, and should strive to raise work efficiency. They should care for and love ethnic minority cadres and provide them with various learning and training opportunities to improve their political ideology and professionalism. All levels of departments in charge of ethnic minority affairs should actively coordinate with pertinent departments to cultivate and select ethnic minority cadres that uphold the four cardinal principles, faithfully implement the general and specific policies of the party and the national government, maintain close ties with various ethnic minority groups, and have certain scientific and cultural knowledge and practical working capabilities.

11. All levels of people's governments should conduct education in Marxist concepts of nationalities, patriotism, and socialism on a regular and extensive basis. Various kinds of schools at all levels should offer courses on ethnic minorities and on policies related to ethnic minorities. Systematic efforts should be made to commend those that have contributed to interethnic unity and progress and to safeguard the unification of the motherland and stability in ethnic minority areas.

In the end the circular stresses that all ethnic minority groups should unite with, respect, assist, and live in harmony with each other in all aspects of social life. Matters that affect interethnic relations should be settled properly and promptly in a realistic, rational, and lawful manner, and in favor of unity among ethnic minorities. Efforts should be made to educate and foster a legal mentality in all ethnic minority cadres and people, and all incidents detrimental to interethnic unity should be handled in accordance with the law.

'Record Number' of Drug Cases Uncovered in Yunnan

HK2101073392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP)—Authorities in the southern Chinese province of Yunnan, centre of a near-decade long anti-narcotics drive, uncovered a record number of drug cases in 1991, press reports here said.

According to an unprecedented working meeting on national security in Shandong Province that ended Tuesday, some 2,800 drug cases were uncovered in Yunnan between January and September last year, the Legal Daily said.

The figure compared with 2,143 cases for the whole of 1990 and only 328 cases in 1989, according to statistics carried Monday by the official Xinhua news agency.

Yunnan's proximity to the "Golden Triangle" region where the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma meet has made it a major transit point for opium and heroin bound for the international market.

The provincial authorities have set up 33 detoxification centres at provincial and county level, which have treated some 37,000 addicts in the past two years, XINHUA said.

An anti-narcotics bureau and a professional task force were set up in Yunnan in the early 1980s as part of a large-scale campaign to combat the growing drug problem in the province.

Ministry of Justice Awards Changchun Prison

SK0901133792 Changchun JILIN RIBAO
in Chinese 28 Nov 91 p 1

[By reporter Wang Chengyong (3769 2052 0516): "The Province's Changchun Prison Was Awarded a First Class Collective Commendation by the Ministry of Justice"]

[Text] On the morning of 27 November, the Ministry of Justice and the provincial government held a victory ceremony at the auditorium of the provincial party committee to congratulate the province's Changchun Prison on winning the first class collective commendation awarded by the Ministry of Justice.

The province's Changchun Prison is for prisoners serving severe sentences. It also serves as a medium-sized rubber enterprise. Over the past few years, while facing many difficulties such as market sluggishness, serious shortages of energy resources and funds, and successive losses of enterprises, this prison has conscientiously implemented the party's principle with regard to labor reform work and has carried forward the spirit of pioneering undertakings through hard work and the spirit of "strengthening unity, making progress, blazing new trails, and seeking truth." Meanwhile, the prison has strengthened supervision and control, deepened reform, energetically developed production, tried every possible way to increase economic efficiency, and firmly and unswervingly built the ranks of cadres and policemen, thus scoring conspicuous achievements in carrying out renovation, developing production, and building the ranks of cadres and policemen. With the spirit of creating first class results and with down-to-earth action, the prison has contributed to maintaining the stability of society and the long-term stability and order of the state. In 1989 the Ministry of Justice conferred on Changchun Prison the "title of the collective advanced among the country's judicial departments in checking the turmoil and putting down the rebellion." In 1990 it was awarded a second class collective commendation by the provincial judicial department, was appraised as the "file leader of the province's rubber enterprises" by the provincial rubber

company, and was appraised as the "winning unit in economic efficiency" by the Chinese rubber enterprises' association. In the first half of this year it was designated by the Ministry of Justice as the "administrative honesty advanced collective among judicial departments across the country." This time, it was again awarded a first class collective commendation by the Ministry of Justice.

Du Qinglin, Zhang Yueqi, and representative of the Ministry of Justice attended the meeting. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of various pertinent departments of the province and Changchun City and representatives from various labor-reform prisons and labor-reform brigades in Changchun, more than 1,000 persons in all.

At the meeting, the Ministry of Justice representative read the ministry's "decision on awarding a first class collective commendation to Jilin Province's Changchun Prison." The decision calls on the vast number of cadres, policemen, workers, and staff members of judicial and administrative departments throughout the country to learn from Jilin Province's Changchun Prison.

Zhang Yueqi made a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He said: Over the past 11 years since the restoration and rebuilding of the province's judicial and administrative organs, the vast number of cadres, policemen, workers, and staff members of these organs, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the Ministry of Justice, have firmly and unswervingly implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, and struggled in unity and forged ahead bravely, thus promoting the all-around development of judicial and administrative work, achieving marked results, making conspicuous contributions to the political and social stability and economic development of the province, and giving rise to a large number of advanced collectives and heroic and exemplary figures. Changchun Prison, which was awarded a first class collective commendation by the Ministry of Justice, is precisely a prominent representative of these advanced collectives. The provincial party committee and the provincial government called on all political and judicial departments in the province to actually conduct the activities of learning from Lei Feng, Liu Yiqun, the provincial female labor reform brigade, and Changchun Prison. By emulating their advanced deeds and experiences, political and judicial departments should strive to do their work even better in order to further promote the political, economic, and social stability of the province and make new contributions to invigorating Jilin.

Minister on 'Reform Through Labor'

OW1701181892 Beijing XINHUA in English
1522 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)—Two prisons, one located in Shandong Province and the other in Henan Province, and one "reform through labor" detachment in Liaoning Province were named today model institutions by

the Ministry of Justice for their excellent work in transforming criminals into useful citizens.

Minister of Justice Cai Cheng said today that it is necessary for criminals to receive punishment in order to maintain a secure social environment and safeguard the interests of the masses.

However, Cai said, China also attempts to reform them as exemplified by "reform through labour" sentences.

The minister said that prisons should be turned into "special schools" where criminals have the opportunity for redemption and can be transformed into useful people.

At present, some 71 percent of China's prisons have become "special schools" with education facilities and a teaching staff. The prisoners not only study the law and morality, but also are trained in special skills which enhance their chances of finding jobs when released from prison.

Over 510,000 inmates who have attended some 12,000 educational classes have received a standard education in line with national standards, while more than 520,000 have participated in various vocational training courses.

Since 1985, more than 780,000 inmates have received various types of certificates, including 20,000 who have received certificates from the country's television university and correspondence courses at college level. In addition, over 440,000 inmates have obtained various types of certificates of technical proficiency.

The certificates can help the inmates to find employment following their release.

As a result of the education opportunity the recidivism rate is now from six to eight percent, compared to over 10 percent several years ago.

In addition, the "special schools" are regarded as a "special channel" for training qualified workers.

According to Cai, the ministry has drafted plans to transform the majority of the nation's prisons into "special schools" within the next three to five years.

Ministries Set Up Railway Security Company

OW0901105892 Beijing XINHUA in English
0843 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—The Ministries of Public Security and of Railways recently decided to set up a railway security service company so as to enhance the security work in the railway system.

As the first of its kind in the railway network, the company will be under the leadership of the public security organs in the railway system.

The company will render services to protect the cargo and materials shipped on China's railways, patrol railway stations and cargo storehouses, guard goods and maintain order at railway stations.

According to the Ministry of Railways, the company will be responsible for its own profits and losses.

Wan Li on Strengthening Democracy, Legal System

HK1701060792 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 174, 5 Jan 92 p 46

[Article by Chen Shao-pin (8001 0783 6333): "Wan Li Talks About 'Democracy and Legal System' on Three Occasions"]

[Text] At three separate meetings in November 1991, Wan Li, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and National People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, indicated that to develop reform and opening up in depth, to build China into a modern power at an early date, and to maintain a lengthy and peaceful reign of the country, efforts should be made to put the building of democracy and the legal system on the agenda.

Democracy and the Legal System Are the Guarantees of Reform and Opening Up

During a discussion with some People's Congress Standing Committee members and responsible persons of judicial organs in Beijing on 15 November, Wan Li said: At present, many comrades in our party still do not have a correct understanding of the importance and necessity of strengthening the building of democracy and the legal system. Some talk a lot about this issue at various big and small meetings, but seldom work out and put into effect concrete measures, while others will tighten the control after a period of time, fearing that too much democracy will give rise to trouble. As a matter of fact, many cadres have a confused understanding of this issue, and their concept of legal system is very weak. In the field of strengthening and perfecting democracy and the legal system, we have lagged behind the development of society and failed to live up to the people's expectations. The policy of reform and opening up urgently needs the impetus and guarantee of democracy and the legal system.

Wan Li told the responsible persons of judicial organs: It is very important to our judicial work to constantly step up the building of democracy and the legal system. The judicial system must be built on the basis of safeguarding the people's interests and rights and serving socialist construction. Democracy must be simultaneously protected and restricted by the law. All judicial personnel are required to firmly establish the concept of placing the law above everything else, as well as the concept that all men are equal before the law, and no one is allowed to obtain any privilege or freedom beyond the limits of the Constitution and law.

Democracy and the Legal System Are Also the Guarantees of a Lengthy and Peaceful Reign of the Country

On 20 November, when meeting with persons in charge of Shanghai's municipal party committee and government as well as the municipal people's congress Standing

Committee, Wan Li said: "Without a high-level democracy and legal system, it is impossible for us to maintain a lengthy and peaceful reign of the country. Therefore, the people's congress is shouldered with unshirkable duties in strengthening democracy and the legal system. The government should subject itself to the supervision of the people's congress. Party and government leaders at all levels should also consciously subject themselves to the people's supervision, and make efforts to step up and perfect the work of democracy and the legal system."

At a group meeting of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on 26 November, Wan Li indicated: A considerable, and not small, number of comrades in our party still have a very blunted understanding of the importance of democracy and the legal system. It is incorrect for these comrades to believe that the decisions made by the party and government organizations in their own departments mean the law. We should rely on the law when we implement the party's principles and policies. The reason we failed to solve or to find proper solutions to difficulties and problems in our work lies in our failure to establish a correct concept of a legal system and failure in adopting legal means to solve problems. It is normal that many problems will crop up during reform and opening up, and we should learn how to solve these problems by legal means. It is an urgent task which brooks no delay as to how to draw up rules and regulations to guarantee the implementation of various principles and policies guiding reform and opening up. All party members are required to try their best and give shape to a practice as soon as possible by which leading cadres will consciously take the lead in utilizing democracy and the legal system to bring success to their present central tasks.

Municipalities Discuss Social Sciences, Philosophy

Shanghai Relays Jiang, Li Speeches

OW1701144192 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 92

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The municipal conference on programs for philosophy and social sciences during the Eighth Five-Year Plan took place at the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday. At the conference, (Jin Binghua), head of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, relayed the important speeches by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, at their meeting with delegates to the national conference on programs for philosophy and social sciences during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. By also relating them to realities in Shanghai, he set forth suggestions on the study and implementation of the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, and the national and municipal conferences on programs for philosophy and social sciences during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, attended yesterday's conference, and made an important speech on how to let philosophy and social sciences in Shanghai thrive.

He pointed out: To study and implement the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, we must, first, have a clear understanding on the historic mission of philosophy and social sciences, and enhance our sense of social responsibility. Next, with Marxism as guidance, we must uphold the party's basic line, devotedly study the practice and theories of socialism with Chinese characteristics, study the various issues pertaining to economic and social development in Shanghai during the 1990's, and regard them as the main task and direction of attack in our research. On top of that, we must use them to spur research and development in other disciplines. Third, we must beef up our ranks; work hard to improve the political, theoretical, and professional standard of social scientists; and build a great contingent of Marxist theoreticians. Fourth, we must strengthen the party's leadership over research in social sciences, and, under the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles, uphold the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and enliven philosophy and social sciences in Shanghai and allow them to thrive further.

Beijing's Li Ximing on Party Line

OW2001221492 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1319 GMT 20 Jan 92

[By reporter Jiang Qianfeng (3068 6929 1496)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Speaking today at the Beijing Municipal Conference on the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" for Philosophy and Social Sciences and the Second Beijing Municipal Awards Ceremony for Outstanding Accomplishments in Philosophy and Social Sciences, Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, urged social science workers in Beijing Municipality to work around the main theme of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of Marxism and to study a host of practical and theoretical issues in economics, politics, and culture facing Beijing Municipality in the course of accomplishing this grand task.

He said: Pursuing the study of philosophy and social sciences in strict accordance with the party's basic line is an important task in social science research as well as a fundamental duty of social science workers. Currently, we are faced with the extremely urgent task of increasing the study of major theoretical and practical issues in connection with our municipality's economic construction and its reform and opening drive.

He expressed the hope that social science workers throughout Beijing will conscientiously implement the party's basic line and will actively contribute more and better research findings to the "two-civilization" program in Beijing. He also expressed the hope that the vast ranks of

social scientists will adhere to the principles of combining theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from reality in all matters; boldly tackle the most difficult and complicated theoretical and practical issues in social science research; and display a spirit of dedication by challenging and surmounting difficulties bravely. They should uphold the guiding status of Marxism, adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and correctly make academic criticism. Li Ximing said: Theoretical workers, people who are engaged in practical work, and comrades in various fields and disciplines should try to learn from, understand, and respect each other. They should strengthen unity to form a unified force that serves Beijing's modernization drive.

It is understood that screening for the Second Beijing Municipal Awards Ceremony for Outstanding Accomplishments in Philosophy and Social Sciences was completed recently. Of the 848 entries, 241 were named outstanding accomplishments. Seven of those accomplishments were awarded special prizes, 66 were given first prizes, and the rest took second prizes.

Jiang, Li Inscribe Four Cardinal Principles Book

OW0901151992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—The revised edition of the commentary *Journey Through the Century—A Broad Discussion on the Four Cardinal Principles* has been published by the China Youth Publishing House. Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, and Hu Qiaomu wrote inscriptions for the reprint of this commentary.

The political television film "Journey Through the Century" was produced under the charge of the Propaganda Department of the Shenzhen city party committee, and is lively and good teaching material on upholding the four cardinal principles. It aroused strong reverberations in China when it was released in 1990. The language in the commentary *Journey Through the Century* is lively and rich in philosophy. It has been well received by the vast numbers of viewers and readers and has been published by papers nationwide. The China Youth Publishing House compiled the commentary into a book and formally published it in July 1990. Subsequently, with the attention and help of several revolutionaries of the older generation, the Central Propaganda Department and other departments concerned, relevant specialists were invited to revise and polish the commentary *Journey Through the Century* over and over again. The final text in November 1990 has made the commentary more penetrating, lively, and accurate.

This revised edition of the commentary published by the China Youth Publishing House also includes 11 letters from the tens of thousands sent by enthusiastic readers. In addition, it also selects and compiles representative commentaries carried in some papers, and increases the number of valuable and historic photographs, thereby greatly enriching its content.

Shen Daren Stresses Learning From Zhou Enlai

OW1801054092 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jan 92 p 1

[Article by Ge Hexin (5514 0735 2450), Jia Hua (6328 5478), and Huang Yahe (7806 0068 0735): "While Conducting Investigations in Huaiyin, Shen Daren Urges Cadres at All Levels To Struggle on Under Bitter Hardships and Rouse Themselves for Vigorous Efforts To Make the Country Prosperous By Learning From the Revolutionary Spirit of Premier Zhou Enlai"]

[Text] While conducting investigations in Huaiyin recently, Secretary Shen Daren said that cadres at all levels should learn from the great spirit and noble moral character of Premier Zhou Enlai, carry out the basic line in comprehensively manner, further boost our spirit, struggle on under bitter hardships, and strive to concentrate our energy to develop our economy.

Comrade Shen Daren heard reports made by the party committees of Huaiyin and Huaiyin county; inspected certain plants, key construction projects, and water conservancy projects; and exchanged opinions with leaders of the city. After hearing the briefing made by the party committee of Huaiyin, Shen Daren said: The work recently performed by Huaiyin city is good. The city has conscientiously studied the guiding spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the fourth enlarged session of the provincial CPC committee. The city also has done a good job in putting forward the plan for work in 1992 by integrating it with local conditions.

While talking about the present work, Shen Daren said: It is necessary to further boost our spirit and foster our faith. He continued: We are facing a very arduous task. The task will be even more arduous, especially in economically underdeveloped areas where greater spirit and faith are required. Our cadres at all levels should avoid and overcome fear of difficulty. While facing difficulties, we should also see favorable conditions, advantages, and potential. The more difficulties we face, the more we should boost our spirit. We should unswervingly rely on the broad masses of cadres and people to overcome difficulties with every possible means. It is imperative to handle well the relations between internal and external causes. The key to changing the economic condition of a place lies in the role played by internal causes. Therefore, we must pay attention to our internal causes, and must avoid and overcome the thinking of depending on other people or on waiting for help from outsiders. We must play the full role of our own initiative and have a determination to solve our own problems by our own strength. It is necessary to emancipate the mind and change our attitude. By emancipating the mind, I mean to creatively launch our work by being good at closely integrating the guidelines of the higher authorities with our local conditions. By changing our attitude, I mean to strengthen our attitude toward the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world so as to meet the needs of planned commodity economy.

Shen Daren urged cadres at all levels to be persistent in carrying out the basic line of the party in a comprehensive manner and to concentrate our efforts on improving our economy. We should embody this guiding ideology in actual work and firmly resist any practices that might interfere and weaken this central guideline. Cadres at all levels, and leading cadres in particular, must study economics and be familiar with economic work so as to become experts on economic development.

Shen Daren emphasized: We must have a clear understanding of our key projects in this year's work and pay particular attention to them. Once we have a clear understanding of our key projects, we must work out the details of our goals and tasks and specify them in quotas if possible. We must set a clear division of work and assign each responsibility to each individual so as to strengthen the leaders' responsibility system. We must conscientiously improve the work style of organizations and provide practical service for production, grass-roots units, and the people. We must encourage the spirit of hard work and try our best to carry out the goal of economic development as well as other tasks.

Chen Muhua Blames Female Baby Deaths on Feudalism

HK2001105292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT
20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 20 (AFP)—China will have a 50 million strong "army of bachelors" by the year 2000 if the gap between men and women continues to widen, a senior Chinese official has said.

Chen Muhua, the head of the All-China Women's Federation, lashed out at the feudal Chinese tradition of regarding men as superior and blamed the population imbalance on sexual discrimination, the Digest News reported.

She said the tradition led couples to drown or abandon their baby girls or undergo ultrasound tests to determine the sex of a fetus and abort it if found to be female.

Chen, who is also a vice chairwoman of the Chinese parliament, said that of China's 1.15 billion people, 51.2 percent were men. This means there are now 20 million more men than women in the country.

"This figure equals 1.2 Australias, six New Zealands or 10 Mongolias," she said, adding that if the current population trend continued there would be "an army of bachelors" numbering 50 million by the start of the 21st century.

Construction Minister on Building Urban Houses

HK0601110392 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO BAO
in Chinese 14 Dec 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Qi Yongqiang (7871 3057 1730):
"High Time To Build Houses!—Hou Jie on Building Urban Houses"]

[Text] Construction Minister Hou Jie, who has been in office for four months, finally promised to grant me an interview to talk about housing construction and reform.

"High Time To Build Houses!"

"It is now the best time to grasp urban housing construction, and this opportunity must be firmly grasped and not be missed!" Hou Jie said there are four favorable conditions: 1) Manpower. Because the state practiced rectification and improvement in the past two years, the scale of capital construction was greatly reduced, the prosperous construction business shrank, and many construction teams have no work to do. 2) Materials. The reduction of capital construction by the state has led to a bigger supply than demand of raw construction materials. 3) Need. In the past few years, various localities made great efforts to build urban houses and built many new houses, but the problem of shortage of houses for urban residents is still very acute. 4) Returns. In the past two years, our country witnessed a sluggish market, and expediting of urban housing construction has a good stimulating function activating the market. When people own their houses, they will consume, thus stimulating the whole market.

Hou Jie recently went to 10 cities in Shandong and Hebei to carry out investigation into the situation of construction of urban houses. He said that at present, the strongest reaction among the masses involves not how much the grain price has increased, but the demand for improved housing conditions. Hebei Normal College decided to raise funds to build houses, and people registered names for pooling funds; for the 108 houses, there were 196 households registering their names, and there was even the phenomenon of "going through the back door" in order to have names moved up on the list.

Then, where do we find money to build houses? Hou Jie said, smiling:

"Funds Shared by Three Sides"

Based on the situation discovered during his inspection trip to Hebei and Shandong and on the concrete measures adopted by various cities to build houses in recent years, Hou Jie thought that the best way to raise funds for housing construction is for the state, collectives, and individuals to share the burden.

Hou Jie said that regarding the state, apart from the budgetary housing construction arranged by the central authorities, and the funds for investment in housing construction as a supplementary part in capital construction, the main source is from localities. For example, the taxes retained by localities should be used to build houses; in the next two to three years, various levels which directly manage the 500 million to 600 million square meters of urban public houses should sell one-fifth of the houses, and regain some 10 billion yuan as funds to build local houses and, through commercialization of housing, allow the funds to circulate for continuous use. Regarding enterprises, they will still be the main force in building urban houses in future; within enterprises, it is necessary to implement the policy of

separating the funds for building residential houses from the funds for production. Regarding individuals, Hou Jie thought that speaking from the current standard of living among the people, it is generally not a problem for a family to allocate 3,000-5,000 yuan as housing construction funds, and some can even allocate more than 10,000 yuan. "With the people's support, there will not be a big problem raising funds for money award related to housing construction. But we must formulate a policy, that is, we must give certain awards to those who pool funds."

Hou Jie also talked about several related problems concerning the construction of urban residential houses. He said:

"Housing Construction Must Be Comprehensively Developed"

Construction of urban houses is mainly to improve the housing conditions for residents; however, it must follow the road of comprehensive development and coordinated construction, and it should not neglect urban planning or affect urban development. Hou Jie said that in recent years, various localities in the country expedited the pace in building urban houses, and that in some cities, housing construction turned into "scattered projects," could not form scales, and lacked long-term planning, while urban construction was also not coordinated. Therefore, there appeared some "beard projects" [huzi gongcheng 5170 1311 1562 4453] and "zipper roads" [lalian daolu 2139 6969 6670 6424]. This not only affected the face of cities, but also caused grievances among the people. In particular, when there is an inadequacy of the supplementary services which have a close bearing on the people's life, people find it more inconvenient when they have houses to live in. Therefore, in the future, urban construction must have centralized planning, and be supervised by construction departments; situation permitting, we should do the utmost to develop whole stretches of land, and build public facilities and residential houses simultaneously. If, when houses are built, water, power, gas, roads, shops, and other supplementary services are also ready, people will be completely satisfied.

However, developing a whole stretch of land requires a comparatively large amount of funds. Hou Jie thought that judging from our country's current and actual situation, because the state has very tight finances, we should not launch too many large-scale developments of whole stretches of land, but construction on small areas of land is still feasible. In recent years, Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Guangdong, Jiangsu, and other places launched construction on small areas of land, and various kinds of services and facilities were properly built. This is a very good experience and should be promoted.

Hong Kong Satellite Service Cut in Beijing Hotels

HK2101111892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 21 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP)—Chinese authorities ordered top joint-venture hotels here to cease screening

the Hong Kong-based satellite STAR TV service on their in-house channels, officials said Tuesday.

"We have received instructions from the authorities to shut down STAR TV," said a spokesman for one hotel, which had been using the service since November last year. "The service was stopped Saturday and hasn't been shown since."

No reason was given for the directive, nor was a time-frame provided.

The Holiday Inn-owned Lido complex, the Great Wall Sheraton and the China World Hotel had all received notification from the Public Security Bureau to suspend screening from Saturday.

Around 50 hotels in Beijing are capable of receiving STAR TV, which carries the BBC's World Service Television, the 24-hour MTV music channel and a Mandarin channel which includes programming from Singapore and Taiwan.

A senior staff member at one hotel said the directive had originated from the Ministry of Radio, Television and Film, which introduced legislation last year forcing satellite dish owners to obtain permits.

The order apparently applied only to STAR TV, with no hotels reporting any similar restriction on screening the U.S. Cable Network News (CNN) service, which has been disrupted in the past.

The authorities may have targeted STAR TV because of the MTV channel that shows Western-style music videos, according to one source, who said "there have been indications that some officials were offended by the content."

"However, I think it would be wrong to see this in terms of a long-term ban. Rather it is a belated attempt by the authorities to establish a regulatory framework over satellite transmissions in China," he added.

(A STAR TV spokesman in Hong Kong, Vincent Mang, said the company was aware of the situation and "was keeping a close watch," although it had been given no reason for the action.

("China is not our key market, despite our programme being seen in Beijing and other parts of China," Mang said.)

STAR TV is relayed from the AsiaSat-1 satellite, which is part owned by Chinese investment company CITIC [China International Trust and Investment Corporation] and was launched on a Chinese rocket.

Science & Technology

Li Peng, Others Meet Geological Prospectors

OW1601193292 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1314 GMT 16 Jan 92

[By reporter Liu Huinian (0491 0932 1628) and Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—Party and state leaders Li Peng, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Zou Jiahua, and Ni Zhifu had a meeting today at the Great Hall of the People with representatives of meritorious national geological prospecting units. They also had a group picture taken with the representatives.

Congratulating the comrades of the geological prospecting teams from the mountains, wilderness, Gobi desert, and sea, Li Peng said: Geological work is very important. It is the vanguard and cornerstone of the national economy. It is hoped that you will carry on the fine tradition of waging arduous struggles and make even greater contributions to China's geological prospecting, to the accomplishment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and to the construction of a Chinese-style socialist society.

A national meeting cosponsored by the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Personnel, the State Planning Commission, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to commend meritorious geological prospecting units took place at the Zhongnanhai Auditorium today. After presenting bouquets to the geologists who have rendered immortal services to China's economic construction, members of the capital's Young Pioneers also dedicated a message to them. Many geologists were moved to tears, and the auditorium reverberated with thunderous applause when they heard the Young Pioneers members read: "We beat our drums and wave our red scarves for you. Because of your long stay in the wilderness, some of your children do not know you are their moms and dads. Uncles and aunts, allow us to call you moms and dads on their behalf."

In his speech, Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said: Under the guidance of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and displaying the spirit of considering it an honor to dedicate themselves to geological work, to wage arduous struggle, and to render meritorious services by locating mineral resources, you, the vast number of geological workers in the country, have fought strenuously in unity and achieved remarkable success in all aspects of geological prospecting. Your work proves that members of geological prospecting teams are politically firm, tough, and hard-working workers imbued with self-sacrificing spirit. We can see from all of you the noble qualities and fine work style of the Chinese working class. You really are worthy of the name of vanguards of socialist construction. Your assignments in the nation's economic and social development will be formidable during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the next decade. We must intensify geological prospecting.

It is hoped that all meritorious geological prospecting units and the million of geological workers in the country will carry on their glorious traditions, carry out arduous struggle, press forward, continue to render meritorious service for the nation's economic and social development, and achieve new and even greater successes.

The honorable title, Meritorious National Geological Prospecting Unit, was given to 92 units, including the Institute of Prospecting and Development under the Daqing Petroleum Administration, which has contributed significantly to the discovery and development of the Daqing oilfield; the Sixth Geological Prospecting Team under the Shandong Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, which has achieved remarkable success in gold prospecting; and the No. 185 Team of the Shaanxi Bureau of Coal Field Geology.

These 92 units, in a proposal they sponsored, called on their counterparts throughout the country "to justify the party's great trust and the people's expectations, and render new meritorious services in revitalizing China and achieving the four modernizations."

Zeng Qinghong, Liu Zhongli, Zhu Xun, and Gu Xiulian were present at the award presenting meeting.

Yao Yilin, Wen Jiabao at Scientists' Tea Party

OW1901180092 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0944 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, extended New Year's greetings and sincere respects to all scientists and technical personnel in the country at a scientists' tea party in Beijing today.

The scientists' tea party in Beijing, held once a year, was jointly sponsored by the Science and Technology Committee under the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and the China Association for Science and Technology. [passage omitted]

Gathered to extend new year's greetings were Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee; Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Yan Jici, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, and Cheng Siyuan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Qian Xuesen, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the tea party. [passage omitted]

Li Tieying said in his speech: While striving to realize the second-step strategic objective, we should enhance scientific and technological awareness among all cadres and common people and should make good use of the

opportunities and challenges provided by the new scientific and technological revolution in constantly raising China's comprehensive national strength.

Li Tieying stressed: Scientists and technicians are pioneers of the new productive forces. In the future, we should further implement both the party and the government's policies toward intellectuals and should do everything possible to create good working, studying, and living conditions for the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel.

Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, also spoke at the tea party. [passage omitted]

Also attending the tea party were responsible persons of relevant departments; Song Demin, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; and Bao Yishan and Hou Xianglin, vice chairmen of the CPPCC Science and Technology Committee.

Zhu Guangya, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, presided over the tea party.

Li Tieying Speaks

OW1901012592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0442 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text of Li Tieying speech at a Spring Festival gathering of scientists and engineers in Beijing on 18 January]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrades, Friends:

The Science and Technology Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's National Committee, as well as the China Association for Science and Technology, are cosponsoring a Spring Festival gathering of scientists and engineers in the capital today. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I extend Spring Festival greetings and pay sincere tributes to all scientists and engineers who are here today, as well as the large numbers of scientific and technical workers on all fronts throughout the country.

In the past year, despite drastic changes in the international situation and serious natural disasters in some parts of the country, the Chinese people of all nationalities, led by the CPC, advanced in unity, further promoted political and social stability and economic growth, and by and large fulfilled the tasks of economic improvement and rectification, thereby accelerating the pace of reform and opening up as well as achieving a sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of the national economy. The successful completion of key scientific and technological projects for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the completion and beginning of operations of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station, and the completion and passing of the acceptance test of the Hefei synchronous radiative accelerator all epitomize the achievements and new heights made by Chinese scientists and engineers. The people of the whole country are now advancing in full confidence on the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In the second half of last year, the party Central Committee successively convened both a Central Work Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to study and work out arrangements for improving state-owned large- and medium-sized enterprises and for strengthening agriculture and work in rural areas. The outcome of these two meetings reveals that the party will unfailingly adhere to the basic line of "one central, two basic points" and will devote all energy to ensuring the success of domestic work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's wise exposition that science and technology are the primary productive force is an essential Marxist guiding ideology for China's economic and social development. While trying to realize the second-step strategic objective, we should go all out to develop science and technology and should encourage the integration of the economy with science and technology—as well as education—so as to develop the economy through scientific and technological advances and the improved quality of the work forces. In the crucial period between the new and old centuries, we should enhance scientific and technological awareness among all cadres and common people and should make good use of the opportunities and challenges provided by the new scientific and technological revolution to constantly raise China's comprehensive national strength, consolidate and improve the socialist system, and continue to push forward the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Scientists and engineers are pioneers of the new productive forces. In the past year the State Council and the Central Military Commission conferred an honorific title of "prominent state scientist" on Comrade Qian Xuesen; the State Council also issued a special certificate of a government stipend for some scientists and engineers with distinguished services on various fronts. All of these show that scientific and technological talents are held in great esteem by the party and government. We should further implement both the party and the government's policies toward intellectuals and should do everything possible to create good working, research, and living conditions for scientific and technical personnel at large. We believe that our scientists and engineers, while carrying out the gigantic tasks of the 1990's and meeting the new challenges of the 21st century, will surely display their talents and make contributions worthy of the times they are living in.

Finally, may I wish comrades and friends a happy Spring Festival, good health, and happiness to your families.

Activities, Remarks of Song Jian Reported

Views Environmental Protection

OW1501144892 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1020 GMT 15 Jan 92

[By reporter Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—A national meeting of the environmental protection department and bureau

directors opened today. Premier Li Peng wrote the meeting a congratulatory letter.

Li Peng said in the letter: "Since the third national conference on environmental protection, the comrades on our environmental protection front have done a great deal of work, the environmental quality of our country has basically remained stable, and the environmental quality in some regions has even improved somewhat." "The 20th anniversary of the 'Human Environment Declaration' falls on this year, and the United Nations will convene an environment and development conference. The Chinese Government is ready to join other countries in contributing to the promotion of a global environmental cooperation." "At present, our tasks in environmental protection remain very arduous. The people's governments and the departments concerned at all levels should attach great importance to it, energetically support it, and further promote a coordinated development of the environment and the economy."

State councillor Song Jian addressed the meeting. He pointed out: In the course of reform and opening to the outside world, our country has made new progress in environmental protection and has made positive contributions to improving the economic environment, optimizing the distribution of resources and promoting a sound and steady economic development. The creation and development of a way for environmental protection with Chinese characteristics have provided the vast number of Third World countries with a fresh experience in environmental protection. China has an important influence on the world's environment and plays a decisive role in this regard.

Song Jian said: While there was steady economic growth in our country last year, environmental quality across the country remained stable, without major fluctuations; the environmental quality in some cities and areas even improved somewhat. One half of China's cities have joined the comprehensive environment improvement program. The results are subject to appraisal by set criteria, and many of them have improved their environmental conditions to some extent. The system under which local authorities are held responsible for attaining certain environmental improvement objectives has universally attracted the leaders' attention, and is developing in both breadth and depth. New successes have been achieved in the prevention of industrial pollution. The amount of waste gas, waste water and waste residue discharged in many localities and trades has been greatly reduced. More and more of these "three waste matters" are being processed and recycled, and the up-to-standard rate of the recycling has been raised remarkably. Improvement has also been made in the management of nature reservations. We have constantly made new progresses in bilateral cooperation for international environmental protection. In 1991, four environmental protection loans, amounting to \$630 million, were in the stage of preparation, appraisal, or contract signing.

Song Jian said: In addition to continuing to enact and improve environmental protection legislation, the most important and urgent task at present is to wage a resolute and unremitting struggle against acts of polluting or damaging the environment. The environment monitoring and managing departments should pay more attention to enforcing the environmental protection law. Major cases of violating the environmental protection law should be handled openly to the end. No organizations or individuals are permitted to shield and tolerate such violations. The environmental protection department should join other departments concerned in waging a bold struggle against acts of polluting the atmosphere or waters, discharging waste residues, creating noise, damaging the environment and ecology, poaching wild life of endangered species, or illegally cutting wild plants of endangered species. We should ban the eating of endangered species, just as we ban pornography. Serious law violators should be dealt with according to law.

Song Jian said: Environmental protection must rely on scientific and technological progress. Backward production technology that releases large amounts of pollutants must be thoroughly reformed so as to reduce the amount of the pollutant. In the meantime, we should pay attention to converting useful environmental protection techniques into productive forces, further promote the development of the environmental protection industry, encourage more enterprises to join the environmental protection industry, do research on and popularize advanced environmental protection techniques, and further improve the environmental protection work of our country.

Qu Geping, director of the State Environmental Protection Bureau, summed up China's environmental protection achievements for last year and put forward the environmental protection objectives and tasks for the future during the meeting.

At Meeting on Jinggangshan Region

OW1801020692 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 92

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows a meeting hall with medium shots of participants followed by close shots of some leaders, including Song Jian and Song Renqiong. Camera then shows Yu Qiuli and Song Jian speaking] At a report meeting held today on Jinggangshan Region's reliance on science and technology to shake off poverty and promote development, reporters learned that the problem of insufficient food and clothing—which had been bothering the people in the region for many years—has now been basically solved.

During the years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, nearly 80 percent of poor households in Jinggangshan's nine counties and one city have shaken off poverty. The first objective of the struggle to aid the poor and promote development with science and technology has been fundamentally met.

Jinggangshan Region straddles the provinces of Jiangxi and Hunan. The rate of economic, cultural, and social development of the region had been slow over a long period. During the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the State Science and Technology Commission worked closely with the two provinces to transform the type of aid from one that only gave donations to one that promoted productivity by relying on scientific and technological advancement and by upgrading the quality of the workers. The assistance given began with crop cultivation, livestock breeding, and planting activities. Application of science and technology was promoted to establish pillar industries, providing an improvement in better production conditions and the people's livelihood.

Song Renqiong and Yu Qiuli, standing committee members of the Central Advisory Commission and Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, attended the report meeting.

Inspects Hubei; Comments on S&T

OW2101012992 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1447 GMT 20 Jan 92

[By HUBEI RIABO reporter Huang Yang (7806 2799) and XINHUA reporter Mei Jun (2734 0689)]

[Text] Wuhan, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—Song Jian, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, inspected Hubei from 18 through 20 January. During the inspection, he urged scientific and technical circles to be the vanguard of deepening reform and of opening wider to the outside world.

While in Hubei, Song Jian repeatedly stressed: Competition between nations from the end of this century to the early next century will be reflected mainly in their level of science and technology and talented people; countries will rely on scientific and technological advances and improved quality of the work force to build up their comprehensive national strength. Therefore, in the 1990's, Chinese scientists and technicians are duty-bound to preserve the structure of reform and opening up that has taken shape in the past decade and to increase the intensity of reform and opening up in order to make science and technology serve China's second-strategic goal.

Song Jian said: Today China is capable of conducting high quality scientific research but still inadequate in transforming the fruits of research for the market. Therefore, vigorous efforts should be made to transform the fruits of scientific and technological research into commodities for sale in markets. The future of high and new technology lies in industrialization and commercialization. He urged scientists and technicians to bring into play the role of market regulation, emancipate their minds, and dare to make innovations so as to find a new system for combining economic planning with market regulation in scientific research and service.

Economic & Agricultural

Article on Planned Economy, Market Regulation
HK1501142492 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Dec 91 p 5

["Ideological Talk" column by Chen Weigao (4453 4850 7559): "Do Good Job of 'Combination'"]

[Text]

I

Developing the socialist planned commodity economy represents a major breakthrough and leap in our party's understanding of the socialist economic system and is an outstanding contribution made by Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Establishing an economic structure and operational mechanisms that combine the planned economy with market regulation represents the deepening of the understanding of developing the planned commodity economy. With the advantages of planning and market being put together, a structural and institutional guarantee can be provided for the healthy development of the planned commodity economy.

Our country's experience in socialist construction fully proves that when the planned economy is properly combined with the market mechanisms, the national economy will develop and the market will prosper; on the contrary, when the planned economy is not properly combined with the market mechanisms, there will be an imbalance between gross supply and demand and a structural disproportion, and the economy will undergo violent fluctuations. In our country, the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, and this objective requires that a set of economic operational mechanisms that combine planning with the market be established.

II

Planning and market are both ways and means of distributing resources and regulating economic operation. Both are unified for the purposed of developing the socialist planned commodity economy, and both serve the modernization cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. As Comrade Jiang Zemin said in his important speech on 1 July, "the application of these means in a certain scope is not a sign to distinguish the socialist economy from the capitalist economy." In fact, planning also exists in the capitalist economy, as the market exists in the socialist economy. When building a socialist planned commodity economy, if there is no market or if we do not follow the rules of the market and do not make use of the regulatory function of the market forces, then our economy can hardly develop and prosper, and it is also hard to satisfy the people's needs in their material and cultural lives. Therefore, we must recognize that in the process of developing the socialist planned commodity economy, those who do not pay

attention to studying the market and developing the market will only be reduced to a backward position. Some localities and enterprises in Hebei Province cannot successfully develop their production and the local economies. In particular, their products are stock-piled, and their funds cannot circulate smoothly; they cannot achieve satisfactory economic results. An important reason is that they do not pay sufficient attention to the market, and their management policies and product development cannot be adapted to market needs and cannot gain a foothold in the market. This is a profound lesson that we should learn.

III

At present, the key lies in having a new and correct understanding of such basic questions as the contents and functions of planning and market. Planning should not be regarded as something rejecting the law of value and the market mechanisms; and market must not be taken as something being free from the state's macroeconomic control and as something being allowed to drift freely to a disorderly condition. The foundation for the combination of planning and market is the commodity economy and the law of value. At the present stage, such "combination" in the macroeconomic aspect should stress the managing and guiding role of planning in the fields of formulating the general objectives for the national economy, regulating the overall balance between supply and demand, adjusting the economic structure and the distribution of productive forces, and other major economic activities concerning the overall situation; while in the microeconomic aspect, the routine production and business activities and ordinary technological transformation of the enterprises should mainly be handled by the enterprises on their own according to the market needs.

IV

Effecting the organic combination of the planned economy with market regulation is a new job for us, and we still lack mature experience in this regard. At present, we need not discuss whether the "combination" is necessary or not; instead, we should explore ways to effect such a combination. We must, in the course of in-depth reform, gradually create the basic conditions for "combination": 1) building a scientific and effective system for keeping the balance between gross supply and demand; 2) reforming and improving the planning system and the planning method; 3) cultivating the socialist market system and reforming the price management system and price-forming system; 4) changing the enterprise management system and ushering in competition that fosters the good and eliminates the bad. This is because both the planning and market systems must act through enterprises. Without a set of enterprise management mechanisms that can correctly and sensitively act in response to the guiding functions of planning and the market, the organic combination of planning and the market will just be empty talk. 5) We must rationalize a series of basic economic relationships, such

as that between the central authorities and the localities and that between the government and the enterprises, and correspondingly change the functions of the government. In short, as long as we continuously make explorations in practice according to the principles set forth by the central leadership and continuously carry out reform in depth, then we will certainly be able to seek a whole set of concrete methods and forms of properly combining the planned economy with market regulation.

Machine-Building, Electronics Work, Tasks Viewed

Spokesman Sees 'Normal Development'

OW1401152192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1431 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—China's machine-building and electronics industry returned to a normal development track and recorded increases in output value, as well as in profits and taxes during 1991.

An industry spokesman said today that the industry's output value reached 295 billion yuan in 1991, an increase of 20.5 percent over the previous year, while profits and taxes exceeded 20 billion yuan, up nearly 27 percent.

In addition, the export volume rose by 27 percent, while the export structure underwent vast improvements.

Statistics released by the ministry show that sales of machine-building and electronic products increased by from 20 percent to 30 percent during 1991, owing to the increased quality of color televisions, tape-recorders, electronic musical instruments and other electronic appliances.

The industry adopted advanced electronics and automation technology during 1991 as part of an effort to renovate its traditional industrial sectors, according to the spokesman.

At the same time, great progress was made in updating technology in agricultural, mining, petrochemical, building materials, electric power, textiles, and finance and commerce sectors, he said.

Foreign Technology To Update Industry

HK1501102892 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Jan 92 p 2

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin: "Tech Upgrades To Boost Machinery and Electronics"]

[Text] Chinese machine-builders and electronics firms will buy 800 items of foreign technology to update the industry in the coming three years.

Officials of the Ministry of Machinery and Electronics Industry said at a press conference yesterday that the imports will support the industry's determination to improve its shaky competitiveness on the world market.

The purchasing list includes the technology to build large power generators, equipment for mining and oil exploration, telecommunications facilities and computers.

The plan will be funded with loans from the government and banks, and money raised by individual enterprises.

The Chinese Government decided last year to increase expenditures for technology imports, which is backed by the country's rising foreign exchange reserve—\$40 billion by the end of 1991.

It would earmark a total of 550 billion yuan (about \$100 billion) and organize more than 10,000 projects to upgrade existing enterprises during the Eighth Five-Year Plan ending in 1995.

Trade analysts expect China to spend \$3-4 billion to buy foreign technologies every year.

The machinery and electronics manufacturers, which generate a quarter of the national economic output, are accelerating the technology renovation process to produce better goods with more varieties.

The industry was expected to produce 295 billion yuan (\$53 billion) in 1991, an increase of about 21 per cent over the previous year. Its exports were estimated at \$13 billion, 27 per cent more than in 1990.

The government has said the industry will restructure itself with emphasis on energy-saving products that sell well. Its swelling inventories of 35.5 billion yuan (\$6.3 billion) worth must be cut, officials say.

The ministry has decided to close down a number of factories whose outdated products are no longer in demand. Most of these enterprises will be annexed by efficient companies and be transformed to make other products.

The machinery and electronics industry, spurred by the national construction boom, expanded production in mid-1980s. However, the austerity programme late in the decade, coupled with the cutbacks in construction, idled many of the industry's production facilities.

The officials said the ministry is striving to switch these idle facilities into the production of new goods with only minor government investment.

Wu Xiaolong, director of the Electronics Department of the ministry, said colour TV stockpiles are heavy and efficiency in many factories is deteriorating.

He said two factories have already been asked to cut production of TV sets and make ends meet by producing other goods.

Li Peng Remarks Cited

OW2001184692 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0557 GMT 20 Jan 92

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Guosheng (0491 0948 0524) and XINHUA reporter Gu Honghong (7357 3163 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—A six-day national conference of directors of machine-building and electronics industrial departments and bureaus concluded in Beijing today. Premier Li Peng sent a letter conveying his best wishes to the broad ranks of cadres, workers, and staff members in the nation's machine-building and electronics industry. Vice Premier Zhu Rongji attended and spoke at the conference.

Li Peng's letter reads: Tasked with providing advanced technology and equipment to various economic departments and national defense construction, and responsible for supplying durable consumer products to the people, the machine-building and electronics industry has become the largest industrial sector in our country. Li Peng expressed the hope that the industry will work hard to advance its reform and development by accomplishing the tasks of "strengthening macroeconomic control, readjusting structure, and improving enterprise quality" and by earnestly implementing the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's Work Conference and the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

The conference reviewed the substantial growth and the upturn in economic returns achieved by the machine-building and electronics industry in 1991. In the past year, the industry completed seven sets of major state technological equipment, power generating equipment with a total installed capacity of 10.86 million kilowatts, 138,000 tons of mining equipment, 120,000 tons of petrochemical equipment, 110,000 machine tools, 633,000 automobiles, 1.36 million tractors, and 14.6 million automated instruments. It also supplied 11.88 million color television sets, 7.51 million color kinescopes, 1.46 million refrigerators, 210,000 videocassette recorders, and 22.9 million radio cassette players to consumers, and produced 1.02 million-channel program-controlled telephone exchanges, 74,000 microcomputers, 130 million integrated circuit boards, and 123 vessels for the national economy.

The conference noted: The overall national economic condition is expected to improve further this year. The machine-building and electronics industry faces new development opportunities, considering the improving external environment and significantly more favorable circumstances for the development of large and medium-scale enterprises. The industry, however, is still confronted with growing competition in domestic and international markets and is plagued by serious internal structural flaws, low production returns, and unstable efficiency.

To counter these problems, the conference outlined this year's principal tasks for the machine-building and electronics industry, asking the latter to focus on enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises by strengthening macroeconomic control; readjusting its structure; improving enterprise quality; concentrating on structural readjustment, technological progress, product quality, and economic returns; and striving to open up new prospects for reform and development.

During the conference, participants discussed and adopted the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and the 10-Year Program for the Machine-Building and Electronics Industry.

Bank of China Ups Overseas Deposit Reserves

OW1401041592 Beijing XINHUA in English
0325 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—The Bank of China has increased its deposit reserves outside the Chinese mainland to 41.5 billion U.S. dollars during the first 11 months last year, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

That was 35 percent up compared with the same period of 1990.

Its total fixed assets and capital climbed to 88.9 billion U.S. dollars, up 34 percent, according to the report of the paper's overseas edition.

During 1991, the bank has signed 186 loan provision agreements, valuing 2.08 billion U.S. dollars, 22.8 percent more than the previous year.

The bank has also enhanced research into the world financial market and strengthened the macro control of its overall businesses. The total volume of buying and selling of foreign exchanges, gold and securities and fund provision reached 334.2 billion U.S. dollars.

The paper quoted a bank official as saying that the bank would pay close attention to the ever-changing international situation which has placed high demand on the bank's overseas business.

Reform Boosts Communication Bank of China

OW1401151892 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420
GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—The Communication Bank of China (CBC), which has spearheaded the country's financial system reform, has expanded remarkably with a fatter coffer and growing prestige among its domestic and foreign customers.

President of CBC, Dai Xianglong, announced here today that after five years of effort, his bank has become the first major share-holder bank in China.

The Shanghai-based bank practices a share-holding system. Among its five billion cash assets, 1.2 billion yuan is owned by the central government, 2.37 billion

yuan by 226 local financial bodies and 1.42 billion yuan is in the hands of 1,554 enterprises, representing a share holding percentage of 24.3, 47.3 and 28.4 respectively, according to Dai.

The bank has a wide business range. Besides handling renminbi and foreign currency, it also provides services in insurance, trust, real estate, leasing and securities trading.

The CBC has worked out a series of flexible monetary policies. For the past five years, its business has boomed.

By the end of 1991, its net capital stood at 8.84 billion yuan, 2.3 times more than in 1987 when it started business. Its total assets reached 93.57 billion yuan, an increase of 112 percent over the 1987 level. It netted a profit of more than two billion yuan.

On top of that, the CBC has become the number two foreign exchange dealer in the country, next only to the Bank of China, according to Dai.

So far it has set up two branch banks in Hong Kong and New York, and established agencies in about 140 banks around the world.

More Ports Said Open to Foreign Countries

HK1401141992 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1143 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (HKCNA)—The number of ports in the Mainland open to foreign countries has increased from 51 in 1978 to the present 150.

Ports opening up to the outside world have grown at an average annual rate of 10 in recent years. Transport volume involving foreign trade and making use of these ports increased from 70 million tonnes in 1978 to 200 million tonnes at present.

Priority has been gradually enlarged to the opening of ports in the hinterland and away from the original coastal ports, while the scale has expanded from shipping to air freight and land transportation. There are so far 29 airports open to the outside world and a number of ports will be opened this year.

China and Vietnam have signed an agreement to open seven border ports as soon as possible while China and Mongolia have reached an accord for the planned opening of eight border ports.

State Council Circular on End to Overstocking

OW1401113492 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0707 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Council Production Office recently issued a circular calling on localities and departments to continuously and thoroughly carry out the work of limiting production to reduce overstocking in 1992.

The circular notes that because of the direct leadership of and the unified arrangements by the State Council and the strenuous efforts of localities, departments, and enterprises, the rise of the amount of capital tied up in finished products at industrial enterprises was halted in 1991, the amount of capital tied up in finished products has dropped monthly since last September, and the nation's efforts to limit production and reduce overstocking have achieved marked results. However, we must recognize the fact that there is still much work to be done to bring capital tied up in finished products back to normal levels throughout the nation. In that connection, the State Council Production Office called on localities and departments to further unify thinking, raise understanding, and strengthen leadership over the work of limiting production to reduce overstocking. It called on them to continuously adopt effective measures and do a good job in adjustments, supervising, providing role models, propagandizing, and preventing enterprises from manufacturing products that would exacerbate overstocking. Localities and departments that failed to fulfill the task of limiting production to reduce overstocking in 1991 must continue their work into the first quarter of 1992. Localities and departments that fulfilled their tasks of eliminating overstocking last year should continuously adopt effective measures to prevent another rise in the tie-ups of capital and of renewed overstocking. Localities, departments, and enterprises should also strive to do a good job to increase production and sales of marketable goods and to accelerate the pace of readjusting the product mix.

To ensure that the work of limiting production to reduce overstocking be done in a down-to-earth manner, the State Council also called on specialized banks to adopt effective measures and coordinate with the State Council on the policy of extending loans to enterprises. The People's Bank of China should organize and coordinate well in this area of work, help eliminate overstocking, and not give loans to enterprises that would exacerbate overstocking. Local governments should continuously apply administrative rules on collective and rural enterprises with regard to limiting production and reducing overstocking. Specialized banks should also establish a monthly report system as soon as possible. The monthly report should include information on capital spending by enterprises holding accounts with the banks. The purpose of this system is to assist local governments to supervise enterprises more effectively.

Open Market Transactions of Industry Goods Set

*HK1401054992 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Jan 92 p 1*

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "Market To Guide Distribution of Materials"]

[Text] The government has decided to introduce market mechanisms into the country's 40-year-old State-controlled materials distribution system, allowing open

market transaction of basic industrial materials, according to official sources.

Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province in Northeast China, will house the country's first national timber wholesale market, and the Ministry of Materials and Equipment—the country's main manager of materials—is considering setting up a national non-ferrous metals open market in Shanghai or Wuxi, Jiangsu Province.

The ministry is currently also studying the possibility of opening wholesale coal, rubber, farm machinery, building materials and chemical product markets in other cities across China, said Minister Liu Suinian at the ministry's annual working conference held in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province.

In the long run, the government is to establish a nationwide industrial materials wholesale market network, comprised of national and regional-level wholesale and future markets and city-based material trading centres.

Liu told the conference that such a market-oriented reform of materials distribution, which has gained approval from leading State Council officials, will top the ministry's agenda in the next few years.

Economists and officials believe that to introduce such a market reform will help restore enterprises' enthusiasm in boosting production and facilitate the phasing-out of the unpopular two-tier (the fixed official and changing market) price system. It is also expected to improve commercial activities between home and overseas markets.

"This bold reform will also help in revitalizing the big and medium State-owned firms," the minister said.

China has in the past two years opened several food wholesale markets, covering wheat, rice, bean, pork and edible oil.

Addressing the conference, Liu said the abundant supply of materials and a narrowing gap between market and official prices for key materials like steel, oil, coal and timber, resulting from the 1989-91 austerity programme, inspired the government to set up the markets.

Last year, the official prices of 16 main industrial materials rose 7.7 percent, while their market prices increased only 0.8 percent.

It is learned that some departments concerned are drafting an official programme to phase out the artificially-low official pricing. The government unified the two-tiered prices for cement and some other building materials last year.

Ni Zhifu in Shandong, Views Enterprise Management

*SK1401095192 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] During his inspection of Yantai, Qingdao, and Weihai from 6 to 12 January, Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and

president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, pointed out: We should strengthen the democratic management of enterprises, comprehensively exercise the functions and rights of the staff and workers congresses entrusted by the enterprise law, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the staff and workers, and give full scope to the role of the working class as the main force in improving state-owned large- and medium-sized enterprises.

At the forum attended by some local party and government leaders and some enterprise cadres and workers, Ni Zhifu expressed his opinions on how to improve large- and medium-sized enterprises.

He said: Ceaselessly improving the leadership mechanism of enterprises, strengthening the democratic management of enterprises, and imbuing the entire process of enterprise production and management with the party's guiding principle of wholeheartedly relying on the working class are extremely important factors in improving large- and medium-sized enterprises.

Ni Zhifu also set forth requirements for the trade unions' work in the future. He urged that trade union organizations at various levels should closely serve the central link of economic construction, conscientiously implement the basic line of one center and two basic points, and serve the great situation of developing the economic and resisting the peaceful evolution.

Wang Huaiyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and president of the provincial trade union council; and Wang Shufang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, accompanied Ni Zhifu on the inspections.

Song Ping, Others Greet Animal Husbandry Meeting

OW1401013992 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 92

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau; State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun; and State Councillor Chen Junsheng recently sent letters to a national meeting of directors on animal husbandry which was held in Fuzhou. They extended their congratulations to the participants for again setting a new historical record in our country's production of meat, eggs, and milk despite extraordinarily severe calamities last year.

It was learned that the number of losses in breeding stock, livestock, and poultry reached 100 million last year with direct economic loss exceeding five billion yuan due to floods. Faced with this grim situation the vast number of workers, farmers, and herdsmen on the main line of animal husbandry rose against the floods to minimize the effects of the disasters. The total production of meat for the whole year still increased over the previous year by 1.9 percent while milk products increased by 7 percent and eggs by 4.5 percent. This

enabled our country to continue to lead the world in the production of meat, eggs, and milk.

Tian Jiyun Lauds Movie on Contract System

OW1401113592 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 92 p 1

[Article by Cai Jiying (5591 4949 5391): "Tian Jiyun Views Movie 'Soul of the Nation'"]

[Text] Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, watched with keen interest "Soul of the Nation," a color wide-screen documentary jointly produced by the Zhejiang Movie Studio and Fujian Movie Studio on the evening of 5 January. He praised the movie for its "good theme, good production, and good actors and actresses." In high spirits, he wrote the title for the movie and inscribed "Soul is the warm earth."

The movie describes, with tremendous momentum, profound implication, and broad vision, earthshaking changes in all aspects of life in the countryside following the introduction of the household contract responsibility system that links remuneration to output. The movie script won first prize in an essay contest held in Zhejiang last year marking the anniversary of the CPC's founding.

Among those who accompanied the vice premier to the movie were Zhao Weichen, deputy director of the State Council's Office on Production; and Tian Congming, vice minister of radio, film, and television. After the movie, Tian Jiyun chatted amiably with the director and leading staff members of the Zhejiang Movie Studio.

Rural Firms Set 1992 Guiding Ideology, Goals

OW1201070392 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 10 Jan 92

[By reporter Wang Yanbin (3769 6066 1755)]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan [XINHUA]—A national rural enterprise work meeting which ended in Beijing on 10 January specifically advanced a guiding ideology and principal objectives for the tasks in 1992 in order to promote the steady development of rural enterprises.

Ma Zhongchen, executive vice minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, said: From this year on, the guiding ideology for China's rural enterprises is to seriously implement the guidelines of the "Decision" adopted by the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the State Council's relevant documents, and conscientiously grasp implementation and deepening in accordance with the basic idea and work demand proposed by the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program for rural enterprises across the country; uphold the principle of "positive support, rational planning, correct guidance, and strengthened management"; and take the road of "development, reform, perfection, and improvement" by centering around economic efficiency. It is essential to concentrate our efforts on

readjustment, reform, science and technology, management, and exports. We should strengthen our service, improve quality, and make efforts to promote the sustained and healthy development of rural enterprises.

The principal objectives and tasks for the country's rural enterprises in 1992 are: to maintain sustained and stable growth of production; to further improve the quality of rural enterprises as a whole; to increase economic strength and economic efficiency; to continue making greater contributions to the state and society; to increase total output value to 1,220 billion yuan, up 11 percent from the previous year; to increase industrial output value to 950 billion yuan, up 12 percent; to increase income from marketing to 1,060 billion yuan, up 10 percent; to increase profits to 65 billion yuan, up 6 percent; to increase taxes to 47 billion yuan, up 10 percent; to increase export freight value to 72 billion yuan, up 20 percent; and to strive to increase the number of workers to 95 million people.

Village Joint Venture Nets Over 100 Million Yuan

OW1401113192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1101 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Changsha, January 14 (XINHUA)—The opening ceremony early this month of a clothing company, a joint venture run by a village, in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, attracted the interests of cadres and villagers.

Wu Qi, head of Guanshaling village in the suburbs of Changsha, said at the ceremony that Guanshaling is the first village whose industrial output value exceeds 100 million yuan in Hunan Province. The industry output value of the village reached 100.32 million yuan last year.

Wu said that the village has received approval to establish companies and enterprises in the United States and the Bahamas this year. So far the village has established 12 enterprises, four of which are joint ventures, since Wu set up a shoe factory with a 3,000 yuan loan and two secondhand machines in 1980.

He said the annual average income per capita in the village reached 1,810 yuan in 1991, up from only 78 yuan in 1980. Guanshaling village turned over 310 million in profits and taxes to the government over the past 12 years, and the products of seven enterprises in the village entered the overseas markets, earning 16 million U.S. dollars in 1991, an increase of 41.4 percent over the preceding year.

The village head said that the village has installed facsimile machines and 100 program-controlled computer-switchboard telephones. Village people enjoy free medical service and free education from kindergarten to college, and the elderly enjoy retirement pensions.

Wu said the village allocates 40,000 yuan to deliver three newspapers to each family.

East Region

Chen Huanyou 6-7 Jan Inspection Tour Reported

OW1801053292 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jan 92 p 1

[By He Quan (0149 2938), Wu Naihua (0702 0035 5478), and Wang Qiang (3769 1730)]

[Text] During a recent inspection tour in Lianyungang, Governor Chen Huanyou stressed: The city of Lianyungang must take full advantage of its harbor to vigorously develop the city and to open itself up further to the outside world. In so doing, the city may contribute more to accelerating the development of northern Jiangsu, to vitalizing Jiangsu's economy, and to fulfilling the second-step strategic goal of the socialist modernization drive.

On 6 and 7 January, accompanied by responsible comrades of the Lianyungang city party committee and government, Governor Chen Huanyou, Vice Governor Ji Yunshi, and responsible comrades from pertinent provincial authorities visited Lianyungang City Economic and Technological Development Zone, Lianyungang Port, the Lianyungang alkali plant, and the Xinhai power plant. They also heard work reports by the Lianyungang party committee and government.

Since the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, the Lianyungang party committee and government have led massive numbers of cadres and the public to implement the party's basic line of one central task and two fundamental points, and have earnestly carried out various policies concerning reform and opening up. As a result, the city has maintained good momentum in its effort to open up to the outside world and in its economic construction. Governor Chen Huanyou affirmed Lianyungang of its achievements made in the past several years. He expressed the hope that the city party committee and government will continue integrating the central authorities' policies with local realities, and will work with a creative mind. Chen Huanyou pointed out: The harbor is a distinctive advantage of Lianyungang. The main reason why Lianyungang was selected as one of 14 open coastal cities in the country is because it has an excellent harbor. Therefore, the city party committee and government must strive further to make clear the guiding ideology of "using the harbor to vitalize the city" and make use of its harbor to open itself up to the outside world. They must enhance their understanding of the commodity economy and actively go out to solicit goods, thereby greatly increasing the harbor's handling capacity. Meanwhile, they must make constant efforts to improve service facilities, raise the harbor's overall service capabilities, and actively open up more economic hinterland in a bid to increase the harbor's competitiveness. In other aspects of their work, including the development and construction of economic and technological development zones, they must make their decisions in line with the guiding ideology of using the harbor to

vitalize the city. In this way they may achieve the goal of developing the harbor to promote economic development and urban construction, and further open up the city to the outside world.

Chen Huanyou said: To further open up the city to the outside world, it is necessary to make solid efforts to strengthen existing enterprises. Today the pressing tasks are to implement and succeed in policies concerning enterprises, to readjust industrial structure, and to intensify the effort in upgrading technologies. In so doing, the city may raise the technical and managerial levels in existing enterprises as well as the overall economic quality and efficiency. In this way only can the city become more attractive in its effort to import foreign capital and technologies, and to forge cooperation with other parts of the country.

Chen Huanyou asked that Lianyungang start with things necessary for opening up the city further to the outside world. In line with the general plans of the state and province, the city should take the initiative and actively coordinate with pertinent authorities in the construction of key infrastructural facilities—such as the port area of Lianyungang, the first-grade highway between Nanjing and Lianyungang, the doubletracking of the eastern section of Longhai railway, and the renovation of the airport—in a bid to improve its investment environment. Emphasizing the need to train various kinds of personnel and to improve personnel quality, Chen Huanyou noted that personnel training is of urgent need in the effort to open up the city to the outside world, and that it is also indispensable in the effort to "use the harbor to vitalize the city." Therefore, it is necessary to give top priority to personnel training and to spare no effort to ensure the success in this regard.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Construction Awards Meeting

SK2001131392 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] The provincial meeting to commend and issue awards to those cities outstanding in the Qilu-cup three urban activities was held at Nanjiao Guesthouse in Jinan on the morning of 18 January. Twelve cities, including Yantai, Jinan, Weihai, and Taian were commended at the meeting for winning the Qilu-cup awards.

Provincial leaders, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Miao Fenglin, Liu Peng, Xu Jianchun, Zhang Ruifeng, Ding Fangming, and Zheng Guangchen; and Tan Qinglian, vice minister of construction; attended the meeting and presented awards to the winning cities.

In a speech, Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, said: Over the last few years, the province scored great achievements in construction work. The provincial party committee and the provincial government were satisfied with this. Zhao Zhihao said: At present, we are facing many heavy new construction tasks, and the demands from various aspects are greater than before. It is hoped

that all of you will be modest and prudent, make persistent efforts, pay attention to finding out the weak points in your work, formulate effective measures to improve them, and cause the whole province's construction work to enter a new stage. In this connection, Zhao Zhihao set forth a four-point demand:

First, it is necessary to persist in following the road of combining the efforts of urban areas with that of rural areas, and serve the whole province's economic and social development. In urban construction, we should give priority to building infrastructural facilities, comprehensively improving the environment, and managing urban facilities in line with law and should realistically strengthen the urban service function. In building villages and towns, we should regard promoting the development of the commodity economy in the rural areas and building a socialist new countryside as a starting point, and do a good job in serving the broad masses of peasants and enable them to become comparatively well-off.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in grasping construction design and urban planning, and enhance the overall construction level. In the future, efforts should be made to meet the demands of social development, reforms, and opening up, break the shackles of traditional ideas and old expression techniques, and use new plots and techniques to create and build practical and outstanding construction works with the distinctive features of the times, local flavor, and national characteristics.

Third, it is necessary to grasp construction quality, and provide good service to all trades and professions. Generally speaking, the quality of our province's construction projects are quite good. However, some common failures actually exist in the quality of some projects. The masses have many comments on the quality of residential houses in particular. This is an important problem concerning whether we have a strong mass viewpoint and a firm ideology of serving the people. We must set strict demands on the quality of projects, and grasp the work with unremitting efforts so that the user households will be happy and the society will be satisfied with the achievements.

Fourth, it is necessary to grasp the building of construction contingents and to train a construction force with good ideology and work style and a perfect mastery of skills.

Ge Hongsheng on Development, Fiscal Difficulties

OW2001105592 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jan 92

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[Text] Speaking at a provincial conference on financial work which ended yesterday, Governor Ge Hongsheng said: In the situation in which economic development is accompanied by financial difficulties, party and government departments at all levels must achieve unity in thinking, strengthen leadership, and pay special attention to financial work.

Ge Hongsheng said: Despite severe difficulties in 1991, Zhejiang's financial revenue rose steadily, and financial expenditures basically met the needs of economic construction and the development of other undertakings. The province's economy is developing in the favorable direction. Nevertheless, financial difficulty has become an outstanding problem in economic development. To further strengthen agriculture and improve large and medium-sized enterprises this year, we need to increase financial expenditures. The contradiction between revenue and expenditure is very acute. All localities and departments should remain sober and realize the seriousness of the financial problem.

Ge Hongsheng pointed out: To solve the financial problem, we must adjust the economic structure, upgrade economic efficiency, deepen reform, solve the problem of income distribution, and keep expenditures under control. This year, the number of state-run enterprises with deficits, as well as the amount of the deficits, should be reduced by one third. Government departments at all levels should strengthen taxation work and collect taxes according to law. They are not allowed to arbitrarily adopt tax reduction and tax exemption measures. They should be mentally prepared for financial retrenchment and earnestly implement the measure of reducing expenditures.

Central-South Region

Zhu Senlin on Further Reform, Opening Up

HK1801064292 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 18 Jan 92 p 38

["Special Interview" by staff reporter Lin Chu-chieh (2651 1311 2212): "Zhu Senlin on Guangdong's Work"]

[Text] In an atmosphere by which reform is "warming up" nationwide, Guangdong convoked the people's congress ahead of other provinces and cities to discuss the 1992 plan for development. Because various provinces and cities in China's hinterland have implemented relaxed and preferential policies, Guangdong's advantages of "taking one step ahead" has been broken. What is Guangdong's 1992 plan for development under such circumstances?

In a special interview with this paper's reporter, the newly elected Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin said that Guangdong's work for 1992 is mainly to increase the weight and step up the pace of reform, while the key lies in developing "the socialist commodity economy, completing and perfecting the market system."

Zhu Senlin said: "We refrain from using the terminology 'market economy,' but propose to establish a strong sense of market to open and nurture it. In actual fact, since reform and opening up, Guangdong has all along emphasized developing the economy with market guidance to enable Guangdong's economic form to convert from the product economy to the commodity economy."

He disclosed that the State Council has already approved Guangdong to implement its plan for grain price reform in the first half of 1992. However, he did not mention the price rise range for grain, nor did he mention whether or not price restrictions will be lifted comprehensively.

On the issue of grain price reform, the reporter said a major cause to account for the disbanding of the USSR was precisely it had failed in grain supply and price reform, and asked, will this cast a shadow on Guangdong's reform?

Zhu Senlin stated: "I do not believe it will, because we take different paths. Reform of the former USSR was too radical, whereas we conduct ours in a planned way, with steps, a selected goal, and probably fewer risks."

Regarding the direct economic impact on Guangdong of the Soviet's disbanding, Zhu Senlin believes that it will not be too great a problem. Guangdong has economic and trade relations with some former Soviet republics; however, the trade volume is comparatively small. Some accords on cooperation and orders for power generating equipment signed between Guangdong and the former USSR will continue to be implemented.

Aside from grain price reform, Zhu Senlin said, another focus in Guangdong's reform is to reinvigorate large and medium state-run and old enterprises. Utilizing foreign investment in transforming enterprises has become the common understanding of officials at all levels, while they encourage enterprises to take bold action. He mentioned several forms of importing foreign funds to transform old enterprises today: management in cooperation with foreign businessmen with regard to the entire enterprise; allowing some workshops of an enterprise to be run as a joint-venture, leasing equipment from foreign businessmen, and so forth.

In conclusion, this reporter asked whether or not it is true that there are contradictions between Guangdong and the central authorities in the course of implementing the policy of reform and opening up? Regarding this, Zhu Senlin acknowledged that contradictions objectively exist between the central authorities and localities. For example, in the division of power between the two sides and their interest relations, the locality always hopes for greater autonomy and interests. However, he said that because the central authorities have formulated the principle of "giving play to the enthusiasm of both the central authorities and localities" and showing consideration for the whole situation, the contradictions are relaxed. He concluded that, Guangdong and the central authorities often maintain unanimity.

Guangdong Executed Over 100 'Highway Bandits'
HK2001020792 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0958 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By staff reporter Mo Fei (5459 7236)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Law courts at various levels in Guangdong last year meted out severe punishment to "highway bandits" whom the people hated deeply, and more than 120 principal culprits were sentenced to death and executed. This reporter learned this today from the High-Level Court of Guangdong Province.

Law courts in various localities of Guangdong recently sentenced a number of criminal offenders who held up train and bus passengers at night or committed highway robbery. A seven-member criminal gang headed by Li Xianghong came from Hunan's Ningyuan County to Guangdong, and they held knives to rob passengers on the Guangzhou-Shenzhen Highway inside Dongguang at night. They stole more than 30,000 yuan and more than 20,000 Hong Kong dollars and a quantity of gold jewelry and wristwatches in a period of more than 20 days. The seven gangsters were all sentenced to death.

Guangzhou Executes Drug-Traffickers, Others
HK2001022192 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1154 GMT 18 Jan 92

[By staff reporter Mo Fei (5459 7236) and trainee Wang Wenli (3769 2429 0448): "More Than 40 Criminals Executed in Guangzhou"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Eight drug traffickers and more than 30 other offenders who committed murder or other serious crimes were executed this morning in eight districts and four counties of Guangzhou City.

Criminal Hu Wei-hsiung, 34, is a resident of Hong Kong's New Territories. He bought 14.440 kg of heroin from another Hong Kong drug-trafficker Liu Chien-kuang (already executed) in Guangzhou 15 November 1987. On 20 November 1987, he bought 28.888 kg of heroin from Liu and other people in Guangzhou. Hu Wei-hsiung then passed the 43.328 kg of heroin to his accomplice to transport to Hong Kong. In February 1990, Hu Wei-hsiung sold 13.940 kg of heroin through drug-trafficker Mai to drug-trafficker He in two transactions. His action constituted the crime of drug-trafficking crime and the quantity of drugs was very large. Thus, he was sentenced to death according to the law.

Wu Weiwu, male, 42, was a peasant from Haiping County. In May and June 1990, he ganged up with other criminals going to Baoan County, Shenzhen City, several times to buy 2,300 kg of heroin. He then carried the drugs to Guangzhou where he sold them. His action constituted the crime of drug-trafficking and he was also executed today.

Deng Guoji, president of the Guangzhou City Middle Level Law Court, today told the press: A new tendency has appeared in smuggling and drug-trafficking activities. Many principal culprits are members of drug-trafficking gangs and triads from Hong Kong and Macao. They gang up with local drug-traffickers in Guangzhou, buying and carrying drugs from the border areas of

Yunnan. They have formed a long drug-trafficking line and a widespread drug-trafficking network. Some drug traffickers are even armed with firearms when carrying drugs. They use their weapons to rob other drug traffickers of drugs and money or to resist arrest. Because drug trafficking and drug taking cause serious social consequences, it is necessary to resolutely, severely, and quickly punish drug traffickers who have committed serious crimes.

Zhao Fulin Meets RENMIN RIBAO Reporters

*HK1701121092 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jan 92*

[Text] At 1700 on 6 January, autonomous regional party Secretary Zhao Fulin, deputy party Secretary Ding Tingmo, and others cordially met in Nanning's (Mingyan) Hotel with RENMIN RIBAO Editor-in-Chief Shao Huaze and reporters of the newspaper who came to our region to attend a journalist meeting of south-central China. In the meeting which lasted nearly one hour, Zhao Fulin briefed RENMIN RIBAO's reporters stationed in Henan, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Shenzhen on Guangxi's situation since reform and opening up, and its local conditions and customs, and resources as well.

He thanked RENMIN RIBAO for its enthusiastic reports on Guangxi over the past few years and hoped reporters would visit and inspect various places in Guangxi. The reporters unanimously stated that they were enthusiastic about and interested in Guangxi—a coastal, border, and river-side land inhabited by various nationalities.

Editor-in-chief Shao Huaze said: Changes in East Europe and disintegration of the Soviet Union have further shown the importance of the policy for minority nationalities. As far as China is concerned, Guangxi, an autonomous multinational region, is an important region. It plays a great role in maintaining the stability of the whole country. RENMIN RIBAO will make further efforts to write reports enthusiastically on Guangxi which is a multinational region.

Ding Tingmo also spoke at the meeting. He hoped that journalists and local party and government departments would continue to support and learn from each other. He called on GUANGXI RIBAO to learn from the management experience of RENMIN RIBAO and study Chairman Mao Zedong's letter written in 1958 on administering provincial newspapers to run GUANGXI RIBAO well.

Deng Hongxun Addresses Meeting on Education

*HK2101065192 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Yesterday [13 January] morning, the provincial party committee and government held in the auditorium of the provincial party committee a meeting to commend outstanding members of the first batch of

socialist education teams sent by provincial organs directly under the provincial authorities. Those who attended the meeting included Zhang Jinghe, secretary general of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial office responsible for socialist education; Deng Hongxun, provincial party secretary and head of the provincial leading group responsible for socialist education; provincial Governor Liu Jinfeng; Yao Wenxu, chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and adviser to the provincial leading group responsible for socialist education; Wang Houhong, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, general secretary of the provincial party committee, and general secretary of the provincial leading group responsible for socialist education; Deng Guangyu, vice chairman of the provincial conference of people's representatives, and others.

Comrade Deng Hongxun spoke at the meeting. He highly praised achievement made by the first batch of rural socialist education teams sent by organs directly under the provincial authorities. He stressed: Practice has proved that rural socialist education is of great strategic significance to implementing various rural policies of the party, stabilizing contract responsible system with emphasis on system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, developing rural economy, [words indistinct], and promoting the building of the two civilizations in the Special Economic Zone. Party and government departments at all levels must shown concern for, attach importance to, and strengthen socialist education work to further deepen it. In the future, socialist education work should be expanded to organs at township and town level, and socialist education should be integrated with the work of checking up on houses and rectifying unhealthy trends. The provincial party committee has decided to carry out socialist ideological education in cities and various kinds of enterprises this year. [passage omitted]

Hainan Procuratorate Cracks Corruption Cases

*HK2101064692 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Yesterday [13 January] afternoon, the Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate held a news briefing, reporting to the whole province on its efforts to crack major important cases involving corruption and bribery. The meeting announced: Jiang Fei, former director of the provincial economic planning department and former chief of the provincial social, economic development center, repeatedly took bribes from others from January 1990 to June 1991 in the course of issuing licenses and handing companies' accounts. The defendant Jiang Fei, a working personnel of the state, defied state laws, and took advantage of his post to accept bribes. His crime was very serious, and his action constitutes a crime of acceptance of bribes. Last November, the Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate handled

the case and arrested the defendant according to law. Now the case is under further investigation.

Ding Yongxin, former director of the Hainan Branch of China Construction Bank; Zeng Zhinan, former accountant of the Hainan Branch of China Construction Bank, and Ding Yongxin's wife; Pan Tianming, responsible person of the planning section of the Hainan Branch of China construction Bank, and Si Kangai, responsible person of the account department of the Hainan Branch of China Construction Bank took advantages of their posts and power in hand to provide loans without authorization to certain companies in Hainan in exchange for bribes from December 1990 to February 1991. Defendants Ding Yongxin and Zeng Zinan accepted bribes together in a sum of 350,000 yuan; defendant Pan Tianming took bribes in a sum of 165,000 yuan, and defendant Shi Kangai took bribes in a sum of 85,000 yuan. Although these defendants were formerly working personnel of the state, they defied state laws, and took advantage of their position to accept bribes. Their cases were extremely serious, and their behavior, which violated Article 185 of the PRC Criminal Law, constituted corruption cases. On 9 August 1991, Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate arrested the above-mentioned defendants according to law. [passage omitted]

Hainan Officials Arrested for Taking Bribes

HK1901082792 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT
19 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19 (AFP)—The national travel agency's top local executive and a senior economics official were among seven arrested for taking hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes in China's free-wheeling Hainan Province, the LEGAL DAILY said Sunday.

The Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate announced the "important and serious bribery cases" in a bid to promote a better environment for foreign investment, the newspaper said.

Sun Yiulu, general manager of the China Travel Service's Hainan branch, was arrested October 17 for bribery and malfeasance after lending tens of millions of yuan (millions of dollars) in state funds to local companies, it said.

The report did not say how much Sun took in bribes for the loans made from July 1988 to December 1990.

Jiang Wei, a senior economics official who headed the provincial government's Social Economic Development Research Center, accepted an "exceptionally large sum" in bribes before his arrest on November 11, the newspaper said.

Prosecutors were still investigating the case and did not disclose the total amount of bribes he took.

A third case involved four bank officers at a branch of the People's Construction Bank of China. The four were also accused of taking advantage of their posts to make

loans to Hainan firms in exchange for bribes in a 14-month period from December 1990.

Tongshi branch manager Lin Longjin and his wife, Ceng Zhilan, an accountant at the bank, were accused of earning 350,000 yuan (64,220 dollars) illicitly.

Planning officer Pan Xianmin and accounting supervisor Shi Kangai accepted 165,000 yuan (30,200 dollars) and 85,000 yuan (15,600 dollars) in bribes, the newspaper said, adding that the case had been filed with a local court.

Police squad leader Wu Lijin, who worked in the provincial capital Haikou, was arrested on December 17 for asking for bribes two times from the victim of a swindling case, the newspaper said.

Hainan, an island province off China's southern coast, is one of the country's five special economic zones and is known for its lax attitude toward crime and corruption.

Graft is not new to Hainan, and senior provincial officials were implicated more than four years ago in a national scandal involving resale of imported automobiles.

In a related report, the LEGAL DAILY said that neighboring in Guangdong Province, prosecutors handled 1,005 cases of corruption and economic crimes involving sums over 10,000 yuan (1,830 dollars) in the first 11 months of 1991.

Twenty-two of the cases involved more than one million yuan (183,000 dollars) and 52 officials implicated were at the section chief level or above, the newspaper said without giving details.

Guan Guangfu Solicits Nonparty Opinions

HK1801082592 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee invited nonparty personages to attend a discussion held in Wuchang. Provincial party Secretary Guan Guangfu happily sit together with responsible comrades of various democratic parties and nonparty democratic personages in our province to conscientiously heed their opinions on the draft decision of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee on implementing the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to promote our province's agriculture and rural work. Shen Yinlo, chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and provincial Vice Governor Zhang Huainian attended the discussion. The discussion was presided over by Mu Changsheng, director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC. [passage omitted]

Guang Guangfu expressed his hearty thanks to those participating democratic and nonparty personages. He said: Comrades, you have forwarded very good views

and opinions which benefit me very much. This is your specific action of implementing the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and helping Hubei Provincial CPC Committee implement the spirit. He sincerely stated that he would conscientiously accept the opinions forwarded by participants to amend well the draft decision. In the meantime, he also hoped that various quarters in the whole province would make concerted efforts, work together with one heart, and conscientiously implement the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to promote Hubei's agricultural and rural work. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu told participants: You are persons with special skills and knowledge. In the future, we should strengthen our cooperation. For example, now we can carry out investigations and studies together on implementing the spirit of the work meeting of the central authorities held in September last year on running well medium and large state-owned enterprises in our province. The provincial CPC committee will again hold a discussion like this at an appropriate time to heed your valuable views and opinions to carry forward the fine tradition of multi-party cooperation and democratic consultation to make concerted efforts to constantly push forward Hubei's economic and social development.

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Marks Martyr Deng Enming's Birthday

HK1301125592 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The 91st anniversary of the birth of Deng Enming, our party's revolutionary forerunner, is 5 January 1992. To promote Comrade Deng Enming's revolutionary spirit, General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote a few words of commemoration on 4 September 1991 to the following effect: Learn from martyr Deng Enming and his noble spirit of seeking truth and dedicating himself to the revolution. Comrade Chen Yun, a veteran proletarian revolutionary, also wrote a few words on 15 August 1991: Eternal glory to martyr Deng Enming. [passage omitted]

Today, provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei published a lengthy article to mark the 91st anniversary of the birth of Comrade Deng Enming entitled: "Countless Successors to Revolutionary Cause Serve To Console Comrade Deng Enming in Nether Regions."

Liu Zhengwei reviewed Comrade Deng Enming's glorious and militant life. He said: Throughout his short but glorious life, Comrade Deng Enming kept seeking truth, making progress, and fighting. He is the model we should always follow.

We should learn from Comrade Deng Enming's spirit of assiduously seeking truth. We must indomitably seek truth the way he did, assiduously study works by Marx,

Lenin, and Mao Zedong as well as works by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries. We must also study theories, political lines, principles, and policies on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, establish a firm scientific faith in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and deepen our understanding of Marxism. We must learn from Comrade Deng Enming's steadfast faith in communism and tenacious fighting spirit. Like him, we must build up a firm faith in communism, believing that the law of social development will inevitably lead to an ultimate victory of communism. We must enthusiastically take part in the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, do our work in a down-to-earth manner and in the spirit of fighting to win, work hard to achieve the goals of the socialist modernization drive, and ceaselessly strive for communism.

We must learn from Comrade Deng Enming's spirit of giving his life to the revolutionary cause. Being bold to give his life to communism is one of the most noble qualities of a communist. Comrade Deng Enming was exactly such a communist. Since we are now carrying out reform and open policies and developing a commodity economy, we should all the more bear in mind the party's purpose, follow the principle of placing the party's and people's interests above everything else and subordinating personal interests to the party's and people's interests, step forward to bear hardships and enjoy comforts after the people, and not hesitate, like Comrade Deng Enming, to sacrifice our all for the party's and people's cause.

Liu Zhengwei finally said: Our current effort to build socialism with Chinese characteristics is exactly the continuation of the revolutionary cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation including Comrade Deng Enming. We can console Comrade Deng Enming at present: During the last 60 years following his departure from us, an epoch-making change has taken place in our motherland including his native place Guizhou. The basic line of focusing on economic development, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and persisting in reform and opening introduced since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has charted the direction for our advancement. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, we should, taking the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as the model, promote the Long March spirit of firming up our conviction, trying to build up our country through arduous efforts, selfless devotion, and pressing ahead in unity. We should further free ourselves from old ideas, seek truth from facts, do our work in a down-to-earth manner, and continue to work hard to invigorate Guizhou, changing the magnificent blueprint into a fine reality. This is the best [words indistinct] we can present to Comrade Deng Enming and other revolutionary martyrs.

Sichuan Propaganda Work Meeting Concludes

HK2101071992 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The provincial party committee propaganda work meeting concluded in Guanghan yesterday.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui attended, delivered a speech, and participated in discussions unfolded at the meeting.

In his speech, Nie Ronggui reviewed propaganda and ideological work conducted last year and outlined propaganda work tasks for this year.

Provincial party committee propaganda department Deputy Director Jia Bengqian presided over and made a concluding speech at the meeting.

The meeting summed up the following basic propaganda work experiences of last year:

1. Apart from strengthening leadership, propaganda and ideological front must comprehensively and accurately implement the party's basic line and adopt a clear-cut attitude on issues of principles.
2. To carry out propaganda on all major events, festivals, and activities and strive for tangible results in this respect.
3. To adhere to a correct propaganda orientation, adhere to positive education, and extensively mobilize masses to participate in propaganda activities still remain a basic principle for successfully furthering propaganda and ideological work.

The meeting pointed out: The guiding ideology for propaganda and ideological work in 1992 should still be embodied in the keynote of unity, stability, and moral enhancement. It is necessary to comprehensively publicize the party's basic line of one center, two basic points in an in-depth way, adhere to economic construction as the center, strengthen propaganda on in-depth reforms and expanded opening up, adhere to the four cardinal principles, stick to a correct political orientation, oppose bourgeois liberalization, oppose peaceful evolution, [words indistinct], carry through to the end socialist ideological education in rural areas, adhere to a correct propaganda orientation, promote prosperity of news, publication, cultural, literary, and art undertakings, step up ideological and political work in all types of schools at all levels, step up spiritual civilization building in both urban and rural areas, strengthen propaganda on nationality and religious policies, strengthen foreign-related propaganda work, adhere to a positive education-oriented principle, and further mobilize the people of the whole province to rally closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, brace up, work hard, and strive to greet the upcoming victorious convocation of the 14th National Party Congress with more outstanding reform and construction achievements.

Pu Chaozhu Views Party Building Work

HK1701134292 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu delivered a speech at a provincial conference of autonomous prefectural, prefectural, city, and county party committee organization department directors, in which he stressed: All cadres engaged in organization work across the province must clearly view the current situation, sum up experiences, successfully carry out organizational work, and strengthen party theory building, party cadres' contingent building, as well as grass-roots party organization building, and provide a strong organizational guarantee for comprehensively implementing party's basic line, opposing peaceful evolution, and promoting a steady provincial social and economic development.

Pu Chaozhu stated: The whole party is now confronted with three major challenges, namely, the challenge to a ruling party, the challenge to development of a commodity economy, and the challenge to reform, opening up, and opposing peaceful evolution. The key to foiling the attempt made by hostile forces to bring about peaceful evolution in our country lies in successfully carrying out our own work. To this end, first and foremost, we must exert our utmost to promote economic development and grasp two key links, namely, large and medium-sized enterprises owned by the whole people as well as agriculture. We must also conscientiously carry out party-building work by closely adhering to the party's basic line with an eye on improving the whole party's Marxist standard, building a great wall of steel against peaceful evolution, stepping up cadres' contingent building, ensuring that the party leadership power is in the hands of those loyal to Marxism, as well as training and fostering tens of millions of successors loyal to Marxism and capable of working both in this and the next centuries.

Pu Chaozhu went on: In order to strengthen party building work, we must first and foremost heighten the whole party's Marxist standard with a view to enabling each party-member cadre to apply Marxism to solving all sorts of problems encountered in the practice of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics as well as all sorts of problems concerning both ideological quality and party spirit of every cadre, thus making Marxism a powerful weapon for each party member to overcome all sorts of nonproletarian ideologies.

Pu Chaozhu asserted: Strengthening cadres' contingent building is another important aspect of opposing peaceful evolution. The forthcoming decade is at once a crucial period for our country's economic construction and social development and a crucial period for replacing old cadres with new ones. Therefore, only by successfully training and fostering tens of millions of successors loyal to Marxism will our party be able to establish itself in an unassailable position. To this end, we must select and promote cadres from among workers,

peasants, and intellectuals in accordance with a criterion integrating moral integrity with cultural accomplishments and a principle concerning cadres' four transformations. We must also give top priority to political quality and revolutionary spirit, carry out Marxist education among cadres, and enable cadres to successfully tackle problems in the following four aspects:

1. The dialectical materialistic and historical materialistic world outlook and methodology.
2. The unswerving communist ideal and strong faith in socialism.
3. The goal of serving people heart and soul.
4. The party-spirit concept characterized by democratic centralism.

Pu Chaozhu concluded: We must be determined to successfully build the grass-roots party organizations. To this end, we must first and foremost be determined to adopt a positive attitude toward admitting into the party young workers and young peasants who work at the grass-roots level in both rural areas and various factories and who have basically met the party membership requirements with a view to transfusing new blood into the party. Second, we must successfully carry out party organization building at the grass-roots level. Third, we must simultaneously carry out socialist education and strengthen all sorts of grass-roots organizations building in rural areas.

Yin Jun Discusses People's Congress Role

HK1601024292 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jan 92

[Text] A provincial people's congress work conference opened at the Kunming People's (Shengli) Hall yesterday morning.

This is the first meeting, which is important, directly called and presided over by the provincial party committee since the provincial people's congress standing committee was set up.

The meeting was mainly designed to study how, under the new situation, to take the party's basic line as a better guide in promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, continuing to perfect the people's congress system to give full play to its role as an organ of political power, and constantly pushing forward various undertakings in the province.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders as well as former leaders of the provincial party committee and the people's congress, including Pu Chaozhu, Yin Jun, Li Guiying, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, and Liang Jinquan, attended the meeting.

Deputy Secretary Yin Jun chaired yesterday morning's meeting.

Provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu gave a speech at the meeting. He stressed: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over the political power and

give full play to the people's congress as a political power organ to ensure the attainment of the strategic goals of the socialist modernization drive.

Pu Chaozhu went on: Under the new situation, we must study anew Marxist theories on class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, in connection with the international situation, and study basic Marxist viewpoints on the state and political power. We must always safeguard the party's position as a ruling party and exercise the people's democratic dictatorship. All party members must enhance their awareness of being in power and improve their administration skills. To this end, we must set great store by the important role of the people's congress in promoting democracy and strengthening the legal system and conscientiously strengthen leadership over the people's congress. We should solicit opinions from all sides through the people's congress, which serves as a main channel; maintain close ties with the people; and gain access to the people's thinking. We must be good at mobilizing the people, through the people's congress, to exercise effective dictatorship over a few elements hostile to the party and socialism and at turning the party committee's plans for the socialist construction into the people's will and action in a legal form, in light of the central authorities' instructions and local realities. We should also make sure that the people's congress will exercise legal and work supervision so that the party's principles and policies will be effectively carried out and all government departments will maintain integrity, honestly perform their duties, and serve the people diligently. Only by strengthening party leadership and giving full play to the people's congress as an organ of the political power can our party assume power without breaking away from the people, can we persist in reform and opening to the outside world while adhering to the four cardinal principles, and can we develop a socialist commodity economy without becoming corrupt.

When talking about the duties of the people's congress, Pu Chaozhu said: The people's congress must keep tabs on and discuss major matters and do solid things. By major matters we mean those which are of great strategic importance and concern the people's immediate interests. The people's congress must grasp the main contradiction in promoting material and spiritual progress, evaluate the experience gained by the grass roots and the people in solving the contradiction, exercise effective supervision over administrative organs, and make earnest efforts to promote the two civilizations.

Responsible members of party committees and people's congress standing committees in all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties; of people's congress working committees in all districts; of the provincial court and procuratorate; of provincial departments, committees, general offices, and bureaus; of provincial people's congress special committees; and of mass organizations attended the meeting.

Anti-Drug Drive Successes Claimed in Kunming

HK1701012092 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Jan 92 p 3

[Report: "Kunming Drug Market Fades Under Heavy Police Onslaught"]

[Text] The market in drugs in Kunming, the capital of southern China's Yunnan Province, is fading as local authorities expand their forces to tackle the problem.

A drug addict with hundreds yuan to spend recently wandered for hours in a black market where drugs used to be sold but left without anything, suffering bitterly from his addiction, said the latest report reaching Beijing yesterday.

Another rich peddler who used to use drugs at home, supplied by certain drug dealers, had to seek drugs on the black market himself but was caught by police, according to a report from the China News Service.

Thousands of drug addicts are flooding into government-run drug centres for treatment as it becomes more difficult for them to buy drugs. And many others are rushing to visit the city's new centres which promise to help them give up drugs but keep their identities secret.

By contrast, as the price of drugs falls outside China's border areas, it was five times as expensive in Kunming's black market because of the rapidly diminishing supply, a drug dealer caught by police was quoted as saying.

The local authorities attributed the change to the fact that they have taken some effective measures in recent years to hold back the drug tide which once attracted many young people to try it as a fashion.

Anti-drug smuggling forces were built up to fight dealers and traffickers no matter where they come from and what kinds of background they have.

Statistics showed that the cases of drug smuggling foiled by Kunming police authorities in 1990 were up three times over that in 1989, while 40 percent more of such cases were uncovered last year compared with the previous year.

Qiu Chuangjiao, president of Yunnan Province's High Court disclosed on December 26 last year, a total of 35 people convicted of drug trafficking were executed while more than five tons of drugs were burned in public.

Meanwhile, more than 700 drug addicts, refusing to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, were forced to give up or sent to reform-through-labour farms.

Yunnan Authorities Arrests 10 Drug Traffickers

HK1701075592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT
17 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 (AFP) - Ten drug traffickers, including six Hong Kong residents and one from Macau, were arrested in southern China's Yunnan Province and

15.5 kilograms (34 pounds) of heroin were seized, the LEGAL DAILY said Friday.

The arrests were made after a two-month investigation by the armed border police. Officers "risked their lives" by disguising themselves to infiltrate the drug ring, the paper said.

The Hong Kong residents who were arrested on an unspecified date had entered China as tourists, then attracted attention by contacting Chinese drug traffickers in Yunnan and asking questions about possible border crossings.

Drug trafficking is rampant in Yunnan, which borders the three countries of the Golden Triangle—Laos, Burma and Thailand.

Beijing is waging a "people's war" against drug trafficking, with offenders subject to the death penalty, and several traffickers from Southeast Asian countries have been executed in recent years.

Three Hong Kong residents were executed in the southern Special Economic Zone of Shenzhen late last month for smuggling.

North Region

NPC Deputies Conduct Inspection of Beijing

OW1801021392 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203
GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—Some 160 deputies to the China's National People's Congress (NPC) are currently engaged in an inspection of Beijing's large state enterprises, agricultural activities, housing system, and programs designed to popularize the legal system.

The deputies have heard a number of reports on developments in various areas, including a report on housing reform made by the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, a report on the national economy and the production of the large- and medium-sized enterprises made by the production office of the State Council, and a report on construction of the film and television industry made by the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television.

The deputies have also heard reports concerning implementation of the national economic and social development plans, and the 1991 Beijing Municipal Plan.

The NPC deputies have engaged in discussions concerning the various reports and have made suggestions concerning their implementation.

Over the next four days the deputies will visit a number of factories, villages and household committees.

Paper Says Gang Leaders Executed in Shanxi

HK1901085492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 19 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19 (AFP)—The authorities in a central Chinese city have executed seven gang leaders after breaking a 47-member ring of murderers, robbers and rapists, an official news report said.

The gang, known as "Wolf Pack," terrorized residents of Yuncheng, Shanxi Province by engaging in murder, robbery, rape and theft, the LEGAL DAILY reported Saturday.

The city announced the seven ringleaders' executions at a public meeting on December 28, the newspaper said.

"City residents were so happy that they lit firecrackers," it added.

The 40 other members of the gang were given sentences ranging from several years' imprisonment to suspended death sentences, the newspaper added.

The report said the group began when hospital worker Zhang Yongqiang began organizing "brothers" in 1988. The Wolf Pack's ranks expanded until police began a large-scale investigation in April last year.

The newspaper did not give details of the gang's crimes.

In other crime news, China's Public Security Ministry has issued an all-points directive to police to be on the lookout for muggers and thieves who sedate their victims with drugs, the same newspaper reported.

The directive came after several offenders were found to have used sedatives in muggings, including the case of Dai Zhongwen, a 49-year-old man who victimized more than 30 people, three of whom died.

Dai travelled to 11 provinces and cities since 1988 offering health drinks laced with drugs to tourists in hotels and on trains, the newspaper said, adding that he stole more than 10,000 yuan (1,835 dollars) from them in cash and valuables.

It did not say how Dai was punished.

Tan Shaowen Attends Organizational Work Forum

SK1801142092 Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Our municipality held a conference of directors of the organizational departments of various districts, counties, and bureaus from 14 to 16 January.

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Wang Xudong, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, attended the conference and delivered speeches. Fang Fengyou, director of the organizational department under the municipal party committee, delivered a report entitled "Display the Spirit of Being Highly Responsible for the Party and Do a Good Job in Managing the Party's Organizational Work."

It was stressed at the conference that the general demand for the party's organizational work this year is to master and implement in an overall way the party's basic line; to strictly run the party closely in accord with economic construction being central and by regarding as a focal point the work of upgrading the quality and fighting strength of leading bodies as a whole; to vigorously enhance the construction of leading bodies at all levels, of grass-roots level party organizations, and of the contingents of party members and cadres; and to provide powerful organizational guarantees for further deepening the reform drive, broadening the opening policy, and making the municipal economy flourish.

In his speech, Wang Xudong chiefly cited the following four points: 1) Efforts should be made to firmly foster the idea of having the organizational work serve economic construction; 2) a good job should be done in vigorously building leading bodies, ideology, and work style; 3) efforts should be made to firmly grasp the training and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres; and 4) efforts should be made to further enhance the self-improvement of organizational departments.

In his speech, Tan Shaowen fully acknowledged the achievements made by the municipality in the organizational work. He pointed out that the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government had decided this year to conduct the basic work of emancipating minds, boldly engaging in practice, accelerating the reform, and developing the municipal strong points to promote the stable and harmonious development of the economy and society. This has made new demands for organizational work. To make organizational work a success this year, it is imperative to master and implement in an overall way the party's basic line with one center and two basic points, to link the idea of regarding economic construction as a center with all organizational work, to put the work of enhancing the construction of leading bodies in a prominent position, to enhance the capabilities of leading bodies in dealing with their own problems, and to upgrade the quality of leading bodies as a whole. The readjustment of leading bodies should be earnestly and successfully carried out along with the term shifting activities. Efforts should be made to turn the large processes of rectification into ones of enhancing party building. Efforts should be made to continuously bring into play the fighting-force role of party organizations and the vanguard and model role of party members to upgrade the cohesion and fighting strength of party organizations.

In concluding his speech, Tan Shaowen stated that organizational departments are the party's important working institutions. Along with the development of the situation, the organizational work will face many new phenomena and problems. Therefore, comrades in organizational departments should further emancipate their minds; improve their concepts; go deep into reality to earnestly explore some important issues on interests, principles, and policies; enhance the study of Marxist theories to upgrade the levels of ideology and policies and to reinforce capabilities of analyzing and dealing

with problems; strengthen their sense of the whole situation and their consciousness of service; improve their work style and working methods; and vigorously improve their organizational work to a new level.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Meets With Outstanding Policeman

SK1801072192 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Today, (Liu Ping), director of the Dongning County Public Security Bureau, who was evaluated as one of the 10 most outstanding people's policemen of the country, returned to Harbin with this reputation. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, Xie Yong, secretary of the political and legal committee under the provincial party committee, and Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, cordially met with (Liu Ping). [passage omitted]

Comrade Sun Weiben congratulated (Liu Ping) on being elected as one of the 10 most outstanding people's policemen of the country. He said: This is an honor for both (Liu Ping) and Heilongjiang. Along with the nationwide activity of evaluating outstanding people's policemen, we should further promote the province's on-going activity of learning from (Liu Ping) and from the Dongning County Public Security Bureau. [passage omitted]

Attends Grass-Roots Conference

SK1901043592 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held the provincial working conference on building grass-roots party organizations on 18 January in Harbin. The main subjects discussed at the conference were to study, in line with the requirements of the main tasks of the party in the 1990's, ways to solve the new problems cropping up in the course of building grass-roots party organizations under the new situation; to build grass-roots party organizations at various levels across the province into a powerful leading core and a fighting force competent to guide the vast number of the people to step toward the target of becoming fairly well-off.

The conference was chaired by Comrade Shao Qihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Present at the conference were some leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Wang Zhao, Ma Guoliang, Wang Haiyan, Meng Qingxiang, Shan Rongfan, Tian Fengshan, Zhang Xiangling, and He Shoulun. Ma Guoliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report entitled "Strengthen the Construction of Grass-roots Party Organizations in Line With the Basic Line of the Party and Improve the Unity and Fighting Force of the Party." Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech at the conference.

He said: Guiding the broad masses of the people to step toward the target of becoming fairly well off is a key task of the party in the 1990's as well as a new requirement for building grass-roots party organizations. Stepping toward the target of becoming fairly well off is a course that we should pass through in developing, on a large scale, the socialist planned commodity economy. The grass-roots party organizations should conform to the requirement for developing the commodity economy. The grass-roots party organizations should foster the will of working creatively and an accurate orientation of winning the support of the people with concrete deeds, closely rely on the masses, narrow their flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses, and improve their ability in handling the work relating to the masses. The grass-roots party organizations should comprehensively upgrade their quality and strengthen their ability in the orderly and scientific handling of the work in various spheres.

Comrade Sun Weiben stressed: To guide the broad masses of the people to step toward the target of becoming fairly well off, we should strengthen the construction of grass-roots party organizations, and give full scope to their role as a fighting force. We should strengthen the education on guiding the people to become fairly well off among the grass-roots party organizations, and strengthen the sense of responsibility, the sense of blazing new trails, and the sense of making contributions. Meanwhile, we should strengthen the setup of grass-roots leading bodies and pay attention to the work in three spheres. First, we should take the setup of party branches in the poverty-stricken villages as a key point. Second, the setup of party organizations among money-losing enterprises and the enterprises that are forced to reduce or halt altogether their operations should be regarded as a key point. Third, the construction of university and college ("middle-level") party organizations should be regarded as a key point. Simultaneously, we should also pay attention to recruiting party members from the production forefront lines.

Sun Weiben pointed out that to guide the vast number of the people to step toward the target of becoming fairly well off, we should continuously strengthen the awareness that the party manages party affairs and shift the focal point of the party organizational construction to the way of grasping the construction of grass-roots party organizations.

Views 'Evil' Trade Trends

SK1901020092 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] According to the information obtained by this reporter from the provincial meeting of chief procurators of branch procuratorates and of various city procuratorates, this year procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province will profoundly launch the campaign of opposing corruption and bribery around the central task of serving socialist construction, will persistently deal severe blows to serious criminal offenses and the crimes committed by hostile elements, and will

strengthen law enforcement investigation and the building of the ranks of procuratorial personnel.

Last year the province's procuratorial work witnessed marked achievements. However, there are still relatively more corruption and bribery cases that have been exempt from lawsuits, the conclusion rate of such cases has been low, and some procuratorial personnel have violated laws and discipline.

The meeting demanded: Procuratorial organs at all levels should pay attention to guarding against the unrealistically optimistic mood, the slack mood, the fear of difficulty, and the weariness from struggling against crimes; they should draw clear lines of demarcation between the cases of running counter to policies and the cases of breaking the law and between illegal activities and criminal activities. Those problems cropping up in the course of making explorations for reform due to the unclear bonds between laws and policies or due to the readjustment of policies should not be treated as crimes in general. The funds retrieved from the handling of cases and which should be returned to enterprises according to laws should be returned in a timely manner in order to ensure the normal operation of production and management of enterprises. Concerning the units and departments where corruption and bribery cases emerge frequently, special forces should be organized to ferret out deep-hidden cases, and the quality of handling cases should be improved.

The meeting pointed out: The province's current situation in public security remains very grim. We must persistently implement the principle of dealing blows as severely and promptly as possible. In particular, even more severe blows should be dealt to habitual offenders, criminal gangs, and the criminal gangs related to the underworld. We should constantly strengthen the building of procuratorial personnel to improve the political and professional quality of procuratorial personnel.

Before the meeting, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, listened to the report made by Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the guidelines of the national meeting of chief procurators and the opinions on implementing the guidelines. Sun Weiben said: Some evil trends of trades are very serious. For instance, one must pay money or go through private channels to do everything. Otherwise the work will not be achieved. Worse still, some even give a set price to do a thing. For instance, one must pay some unauthorized money to be enlisted as a soldier, or to accept a residential registration. In the light of such corruption, procuratorial organs should seize some typical cases and use them as negative examples to conduct propaganda. The huge property of unknown origin of some upstarts should be investigated and treated conscientiously. For those who are unable to clearly account for their property, their property should be handled according to laws.

Quan Shuren Meets Scientific Council Members

SK1901015992 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, invited the three newly elected members of the Scientific Council under the Chinese Academy of Sciences who were living in Shenyang to a forum on 16 January. Quan Shuren and Vice Governor Lin Sheng went to the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission at 0830 to shake hands with the three members. Quan Shuren said: It is your honor as well as the honor of all of the people in the province that you have been conferred such a high academic title. We have invited you to this forum today for heart-to-heart talks about how to depend on scientific and technological achievements to invigorate Liaoning and for your advice and suggestions.

Right after Secretary Quan finished speaking, (Wen Bangcun), member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and professor of Dongbei Engineering College, who was sitting next to Quan, said: The province's strategic measures for invigorating Liaoning by applying scientific and technological achievements have seized the crux of the problems. The province's scientific forces' potential is very great but have not been fully tapped. In Dongbei Engineering College alone, there are hundreds of scholars engaged in research in machine building. Moreover, Liaoning is a center of the machine-building industry. However, it is very difficult for us to find scientific research tasks within the province.

Quan Shuren answered: That is due primarily to our failure in organization and coordination work. It seems to be a very important task to organize the forces of scientific research institutes of the ministry-run universities and colleges in Liaoning to make contributions to invigorating Liaoning.

(Wang Jingtang), member of the Scientific Council and researcher of the Institute of Metals Research under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: In my opinion, how to translate new and high technology into productive forces as quickly as possible is a question crying for urgent solution. It is very difficult to spread the application of some new scientific research achievements.

On hearing this, Secretary Quan said, laying down the pen he was holding: This question indeed merits our attention. As far as I know, an anti-rot wear-resistant cutting tool researched and produced by a scientific research institute has a longer service life than ordinary ones, but all plants are reluctant to produce it. The reason is that they think if a cutting tool does not go bad for a long time, how can they sell other ones? If all enterprises harbor such a backward idea, how can Liaoning boost itself?

(Tao Funan), member of the Scientific Council and researcher of the Institute of Metal Anti-Corrosion Research, suggested to Secretary Quan that the building

of intermediate experimental bases of scientific research institutes be strengthened. Quite a few scientific research achievements have been made, but intermediate experiments cannot be made for lack of intermediate experimental bases. Enterprises are thus reluctant to accept these achievements. Governments should increase investment in this field.

Quan Shuren said: This suggestion is very good, and we should make more investments in this field. By so doing, quite a few achievements will be unlikely to stay at the level of exhibits only.

The talks were held amid a harmonious atmosphere. It was noon before they knew it, and the talks concluded. Then a working person stood up, and said: Today, Secretary Quan will invite the three Scientific Council members to lunch, and he will pay the bill.

Views Scientific Work

SK1901035292 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected the Shenyang branch of the Northeast China Institute of Science and the Northeast China Industrial Institution recently.

During his inspections, Quan Shuren pointed out: The people from higher levels downward across the province should further strengthen the thinking that science and technology are primary productive forces, put the thinking of relying on science and technology to vitalize the economy in the first position, and launch a war of relying on science and technology to rejuvenate Liaoning.

Quan Shuren said: So far, we are in the key modernization period. Whether we can make a success in modernization is determined by our success in developing science and technology.

Quan Shuren pointed out: Rapidly promoting the transformation of scientific research findings into productive forces is an extremely important task for rejuvenating Liaoning through science and technology. Our province has abundant scientific and technological forces and annually creates a large number of scientific research findings. The problem ahead of us is that on the one hand, some scientific research units fail to send out their scientific research findings; on the other hand, some enterprises find it difficult to get advanced technologies. This shows that our province fails to link scientific research with production. The functional departments of the governments should undertake this duty, build a bridge between scientific research and production, and ensure that those that send out scientific research findings and those that accept scientific research findings will gain benefits.

Quan Shuren said: We should further strengthen the input to science and technology. The provincial-level financial departments as well as the financial departments at various levels should allocate more funds to

support the work. The provincial regulation on drawing 2 percent of enterprise sales volume for scientific research use should be implemented.

Quan Shuren pointed out: Science professionals and technicians are the main body of scientific and technological work. We should adopt measures for fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of science professionals and technicians and create good working, study, and living conditions for them. Simultaneously, science professionals and technicians should assume a responsibility for history and devote themselves to the great cause of rejuvenating Liaoning through science and technology.

Attends Tea for Scientists

SK2101131992 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] A year ago, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, wrote an inscription for the China Federation of Retired Scientific and Technical Workers. On the morning of 20 January some veteran scientific and technical workers in our province attended a tea party consponsored by the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, the Veteran Cadres Bureau of the provincial party committee, the provincial Personnel Department, and the provincial Federation of Retired Scientific and Technical Workers to study the inscription and to greet the Spring Festival.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Lin Sheng, vice governor and president of the provincial Federation of Retired Scientific and Technical Workers; Xie Fangtian and Liu Wen, former vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and more than 30 veteran experts, engineers, professors, and research fellows studied General Secretary Jiang's inscription and jointly discussed the major plans for invigorating our province.

Addressing the forum, Quan Shuren said: To rejuvenate the old industrial base of Liaoning, we must rely on science and technology. First we must cultivate science and technology consciousness among leading cadres across the province and extensively popularize the important significance of relying on science, technology, and trained personnel. He hoped that veteran scientific and technical workers would do a good job in guiding trained personnel, display their expertise, and make new contributions.

In their speeches Lin Sheng, Zhang Zhiyuan, Xie Fangtian, and Liu Wen encouraged veteran scientific and technical workers to radiate the vigor of their youth and contribute to Liaoning's economic and social development. (Ma Yun), former vice president of the provincial Federation of Social Science Associations, and (Liu Enrong), former director of Fushun (Hongtoushan) mine, also took the floor. They offered tentative plans and suggestions for invigorating Liaoning with science and technology.

Benxi 'Pilot Environmental' School Designated*OW1701003192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1848 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Shenyang, January 16 (XINHUA)—The Environmental Bureau in Benxi city, northeastern China's Liaoning Province, recently designated the Lixin Primary School as the "Benxi City Pilot Environmental Education Primary School."

According to officials from the bureau, the designation is designed to enhance the students concern for environmental protection in their city which has been adversely affected by pollution from a large iron and steel complex and numerous other industrial enterprises.

For years satellites were unable to detect the city because of heavy pollution, and in 1989 the state designated Benxi as a pilot city to institute comprehensive pollution control measures.

Environmental officials noted that environmental protection education should be offered to the city's 700,000 residents, and that the education program will begin with the children.

The officials said the school's 1,400 pupils will participate in courses on environmental protection which will be taught using various teaching methods, including lectures, field trips, and artistic performances.

Northwest Region**Gu Jinchu on Socialist Education in Rural Areas***HK170110592 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] When inspecting Kanle County recently to inquire about socialist ideological education in rural areas, Gu Jinchu, provincial party secretary, stressed: In carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas, it is necessary to give prominence to economic construction, which is the center, and quicken the pace of resolving the food and clothing problem and eliminating poverty and attaining wealth.

Enduring the bitter cold and stepping on the ice, Comrade Gu Jinchu visited townships and villages including (Caotan), (Suji), and (Huguan) in Kanle County and held discussions with 400 basic-level cadres and people on such questions as how to improve socialist education in rural areas, promote economic development, and quicken the pace of eliminating poverty and attaining wealth. After listening to work reports given by the county's townships and villages, Gu Jinchu fully affirmed the results of the socialist education at the previous stage. He pointed out: The socialist ideological education currently in progress in rural areas is ideological education under the new historical conditions. Comrades who are transferred to rural areas should pay attention to feeling the pulse of the masses and use flexible methods which are geared to specific areas, and attach importance

to efficiency. It is necessary to carefully handle the relations between master and assistant and help basic-level comrades with more suggestions and methods. Work should be left to basic-level cadres. Speaking on future socialist education, Gu Jinchu stressed: It is necessary to pay attention to resolving these several problems: First, it is necessary to conscientiously strengthen the building of basic-level party organizations and bring into play the role of village party branches as fighting bastions. The criteria for assessing the building of basic-level party organizations are centered on whether or not they are able to lead the broad masses to eliminate poverty and attaining wealth.

Second, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's various policies for rural areas, and establish and improve the two-tier management system and the socialized services system on the basis of stabilizing and strengthening the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, and gradually enhance the strength of the collective economy.

Third, it is necessary to conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the eighth plenary session of the CPC Central Committee by thoroughly launching mass discussions on the party's basic line, put right the thought for future economic development in light of their local situations, and let the masses work out the objectives and measures, and unify their thought around the task of achieving the objectives.

Fourth, it is necessary to make efforts to upgrade the scientific and cultural quality of vast numbers of cadres and the masses by launching boost-agriculture-with-science-and-technology activities.

Fifth, for socialist education, it is necessary to summarize at the right time the experiences gained at every stage, promote advanced examples among socialist education teams and peasants at the right time, and commend good persons and good things so socialist education will achieve even greater results.

Jin Jipeng Outlines Economic Tasks for 1992*HK2101070292 Xining Qinghai People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the provincial people's government held its 12th plenary meeting to sum up work in 1991 and outline tasks for this year.

Provincial Vice Governor Cai Zhulin presided over the plenary meeting.

Provincial Governor Jin Jipeng delivered a speech at the meeting, in which he said: While affirming the achievements, we must also see difficulties and problems before us. The guiding ideology for this year's work is: To comprehensively implement the party's basic line, further deepen reforms, further expand opening up, consolidate and develop achievements scored in the improvement and rectification campaign, concentrate economic

work on structural readjustment and improving efficiency, strive to promote further development of all sorts of social undertakings, further push ahead with a steady political, economic, cultural, and social development across the province, and unswervingly advance along the road of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics, which was pioneered by the second generation of leaders with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the core. [passage omitted]

Jin Jipeng noted: The main tasks for this year are: To deepen reforms, expand opening up, promote development through reforms, continually grasp economic work, vigorously carry out drought-resistance and calamity-prevention work, strengthen agricultural and animal husbandry infrastructural building, further improve state-run enterprises, invigorate circulation and finance, develop nationwide economic and technological association and cooperation, promote economic development while expanding opening up to both the hinterland and the outside world, actively develop all sorts of social undertakings, including scientific, technological, educational, cultural, public health, and other undertakings, step up legal system building, clean-government building, as well as comprehensive social order harnessing, comprehensively implement the party's nationality and religious policies, strengthen nationality solidarity, and maintain social stability.

Provincial Governor Jin Jipeng pointed out: This year, our province must focus reforms on enterprises by first and foremost transforming enterprise operational mechanism. To this end, we must give top priority to enhancing the vitality of state-run enterprises, especially large and medium-sized enterprises, and strive to achieve tangible results in establishing a new mechanism for them. Regarding rural reforms, we must make continued efforts to stabilize various responsibility systems, especially the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, continually perfect the dual management system combining unified management with independent contracted operation, actively develop a socialized service system, and gradually beef up the strength of the collective economy.

Jin Jipeng stated: The main tasks and goals for the provincial economic work in 1992 are as follows: to increase provincial gross national product by 6 percent over last year; to increase sales volume of state-run enterprises listed in local budget by 10 percent over last year; to increase total social commodity sales volume by 12 percent over last year; to control price index rise at about 6 percent; to increase total foreign exchange earnings through foreign trade to \$80 million; to strive to strike a balance between financial expenditure and financial revenue. [passage omitted]

Comrade Cai Zhulin also delivered a speech at the meeting.

Qinghai Holds Provincial Public Security Meeting

HK1701072692 Xining Qinghai People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The 23d provincial public security meeting was held in Xining yesterday [7 January]. The meeting conscientiously relayed and studied the central authorities' decision on strengthening public security work, reviewed and summed up public security work in our province since the 22d provincial public security meeting held in March 1978, and conscientiously analyzed the situation facing public security organs in the new period and their strenuous fighting tasks.

The meeting also studied and defined our province's overall public security tasks during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, so that public security organs could give play to their functional role in a still better way in the struggle of opposing peaceful evolution and safeguarding political and social stability to protect the party leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship and ensure the successful implementation of our province's 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development.

When the meeting started, (Tang Zhengren), member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, secretary of the provincial Political Science and Law Commission, and director of the provincial Public Security Department, delivered a speech. Vice Governor La Bingli attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Bai Qingcai Outlines Shaanxi 1992 Economic Tasks

HK1901034692 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] In his speech given at the provincial conference on economic work yesterday, Governor Bai Qingcai noted: While consolidating and developing the results of the economic improvement and rectification, we must make great efforts to solve deep-seated problems in economic activities.

When talking about last year's local economic development, Bai Qingcai said: The 1991 economic development plan was carried through successfully with some targets being fulfilled better than anticipated. At the same time, he also singled out current major problems and difficulties for economic development: Slow progress in improving the enterprise operation mechanism and readjusting the production setup; decreased enterprise economic efficiency and increased losses; a heavy financial burden on the provincial government; and income falling short of expenditure.

He stressed: In conducting 1992 economic work, it is necessary to focus on raising economic efficiency. We must try to channel the enthusiasm of all quarters to deepening reform, improving management, and readjusting the production setup by paying more attention to efficiency indexes than to output value indexes, and other economic means. At the same time, we must work hard to achieve an appropriate

growth rate to promote sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy.

Bai Qingcai listed five key tasks for developing the economy in 1992:

1. Further strengthen agriculture and the work in rural areas to strive for a comprehensive bumper harvest in agricultural production.
2. While making concentrated efforts to enforce the enterprise law and change the enterprise operation mechanism, further run well state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises.
3. Make vigorous efforts to turn scientific and technological achievements into productive forces, further give play to science and technology as part of the primary productive forces.
4. Make the market prosperous, stabilize prices, and enliven circulation.
5. Promote material and ideological and cultural progress simultaneously and strictly restrict excessive population growth.

When talking about promoting scientific and technological progress, Bai Qingcai said: We must integrate technical innovation with structural readjustment and scientific management, develop a number of superior products, expedite the reform of key industries, run the national defense industry well and converse military technologies into civilian products, and optimize allocation of resources through shutting some enterprises down, or suspending their operation, or amalgamating them with other enterprises, or switching them to the manufacture of other products.

Bai Qingcai continued: It is necessary to restrict the total scale of investment and to prevent duplication of development projects to guarantee we have enough funds for key construction projects. We must also improve management over the construction work.

Bai Qingcai pointed out: To enable our economy to turn for the better once and for all, we must increase our economic strength and practice thrift and keep expenditures within the limits of income. By increasing our economic strength and practicing thrift, we mean developing production and practicing strict economy. By keeping expenditures within the limits of income, we mean that the number of projects we will carry out must be commensurate with the amount of money we have in the pocket. He said: The fundamental way out for solving financial problems lies in deepening reform, especially reforms of enterprises, the system of purchasing and selling grain, the free medical service

system, and the housing system. We must also vigorously carry out institutional reforms.

Bai Qingcai called on governments and departments at all level to develop a practical work style and do their work in a thorough-going and meticulous way and try to score solid results. We must press ahead with the set plans until the plans are fulfilled, displaying tenacity and never giving up halfway. We must make unremitting efforts and work in a down-to-earth manner to carry out all policies to the letter and to make sure that all set tasks will be fulfilled.

Minority Students Receive Education in Xinjiang

OW2001084892 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Urumqi, January 20 (XINHUA)—Special government support has helped boost education for ethnic minority people in northwestern China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

Statistics show that the region now has 7,247 primary schools and another 5,500 teaching spots in rural and pastoral areas. Secondary schools and institutions of higher learning total 1,958 and 21 respectively in number.

Students of minority nationalities now account for 68 percent, 44.9 percent and 25.6 percent of total students in primary and secondary schools and in universities. Their shares of total students all increased by 7.34 to 170.6 percent compared to figures in 1980.

In the past decade, primary schools turned out 1.631 million graduates of ethnic minorities, secondary schools trained 11.03 million and institutions of higher learning trained 26,000 students.

Anti-illiteracy classes provided training for some 1.5 million ethnic minority youth and the illiteracy rate dropped to 13.5 in the region.

Training of teachers of minority groups has been a top priority in the regional education programs. Ethnic minority people account for 60 percent of all newly-appointed teachers in universities since 1984, and secondary schools added 1,000 teachers of ethnic minorities during that time.

Special and favorable policies of the local government have been worked out to support the minority groups in receiving education. Higher funding has been allocated to boost publications and textbooks in languages of ethnic minority nationalities. Grants have also been provided to support lodging of ethnic minority students from poor areas.

Notary Public Protests Examination of Documents

OW2001175792 Beijing XINHUA in English
1606 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—The director of China's Public Notary Society expressed the mainland people's indignation with the Taiwanese requirement for the examination of documents notarized on the mainland.

The director said here today that the exchange of notarized documents across the Taiwan Straits has increased in recent years.

According to the director, respective mainland departments recognize the validity of notarized documents from Taiwan without further examination.

He pointed out that the validity of documents notarized on the mainland are also recognized by related departments in Taiwan.

The director noted that over 1,100 documents notarized by county and municipal level notary agencies were sent to Taiwan in 1988. The number of such documents increased to 4,000 in 1989, and by 1990 had more than doubled to 8,900.

However, he said that last March Taiwanese authorities entrusted the "Foundation for Exchange Across Taiwan Strait" with the task of examining documents notarized on the mainland, and stipulated that such documents will be accepted as valid only after having been examined by the foundation.

He noted that in this way, documents notarized on the mainland are considered private documents in Taiwan.

Last April, during a meeting with Chen Chang-wen, secretary-general of the "Foundation for Exchanges Across Taiwan Strait," Lu Jian, China's vice minister of justice, expressed his ministry's dissatisfaction with the Taiwanese requirement for the examination of documents notarized on the mainland.

At that time, Lu said that since the acceptance of notarized documents across the straits had been the norm it was unnecessary to complicate notarization procedures and cause more problems for the people.

Following the meeting, the China Public Notary Society was assigned the task exchanging views concerning the notarization question.

The society director pointed out that last May newspapers in Taiwan reported that an examination conducted by the "Foundation for Exchanges Across Taiwan Straits" is something akin to the work carried out by embassy or consulate.

He stressed that the objectives of the current examinations being conducted by the "foundation" in Taiwan are in doubt.

He pointed out that the exclusive examinations conducted by the "foundation" directly harm the interests of the people both on the mainland and in Taiwan.

The director said that more than 700 notarized documents sent from the mainland have been delayed by the "foundation" upon their arrival in Taiwan.

The director stressed that delaying delivery of such documents shows an utter disregard for the interests of the people.

During a second meeting between Lu and Chen held last November, Chen said that the procedure for examining notarized documents from the mainland could be changed.

However, at this late date there have been no changes in the procedure, according to the director of the China Public Notary Society noted.

He said that once the current policy is abandoned, his society will consult with Taiwanese counterparts at the earliest possible date.

Official Interviewed on Li Xianbin Case

HK2101043792 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0912 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A reporter of the News Service today interviewed an official of the State Council Taiwan Affairs Office Information Bureau again to cover the Li Xianbin case. The official stated that as Li Xianbin had violated PRC law, this case was being handled by our public security organ according to law. We believe our judicial organ will surely deal with this case impartially according to law.

The official also said Li Xianbin was a criminal who had been listed as wanted by the public security organ. His arrest and the legal handling of this case are not involved in the cross-strait relations and will not and should not affect the development of the cross-strait relations.

Communications Official on Fujian, Taiwan Progress

OW1801115392 Beijing XINHUA in English
1042 GMT 18 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—Some progress was made in communication between Fujian Province in the mainland and Taiwan island last year, according to Lin Jinqun, director of the Posts and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau in Fujian Province.

Statistics show that the number of items of mail exchanged between Fujian and Taiwan reached 1.62 million last year, and Fujian people made 1.43 million calls to Taiwan through telecommunication systems in third countries.

Lin said that the Posts and Telecommunications exchanges have played important roles in enhancing the relationship and economic and trade ties between the

people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. Taiwan investors came to Fujian Province to make investments in 1,167 projects with a total investment of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars last year.

Currently only ordinary mail can be exchanged between the mainland and Taiwan. Lin expressed his hope that

both sides could exchange registered mails, parcels and remittances soon.

Lin also proposed to realize direct telephone hook-ups between the mainland and Taiwan by building fibre-optical cable and developing digital, short-wave, and satellite communications.

Mainland Terms Defector Li 'Wanted Criminal'

OW2101090292 Taipei CNA in English 0818 GMT
21 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 21 (CNA)—Breaking its long silence, Peking said Monday that detained defector Li Hsien-pin [Li Xinabin] is a "wanted criminal" in Communist China.

The former Communist Chinese Air Force pilot, who defected to Taiwan in 1965, was detained late last month in Qingdao, Shandong Province while visiting his bed-ridden mother.

The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), authorized by the government to handle daily cross-strait civilian affairs, has urged Peking to explain why Li had been arrested.

The Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), SEF's counterpart in Peking, had avoided answering SEF questions.

After repeated urging by SEF, ARATS finally sent a fax message to SEF saying that Li's case was being handled by mainland judicial authorities and SEF's request for a humanitarian visit to Li had been forwarded to "responsible government departments."

SEF, however, was not satisfied with the ARATS reply. SEF Deputy Secretary General Chen Jung-chieh said ARATS had failed to answer such questions as which law Li had violated.

ARATS also did not respond to a SEF request to arrange a meeting or a telephone conversation between Li and his family, Chen added.

Chen pledged that SEF will continue to offer "humanitarian" and "human rights" assistance to Li.

An official to the Taiwan Affairs Office of the Peking State Council commented that Li's case will not affect the normal development of cross-strait ties.

Without explaining which law Li had broken, the official said mainland Chinese judicial authorities will handle the case "fairly".

Li's wife, Pan Lie-hua, asked why Li, if he is a "wanted criminal", had not been put on a wanted list during the past 26 years? And why Peking's embassy in Canada had issued him a "Taiwan compatriot" travel document?

Government Cautious on Mainland Fishery Zone

OW1801085692 Taipei CNA in English 0758 GMT
18 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—The government should not rush to react to Peking's recent unilateral expansion of its "fishery protective zone" in the Taiwan Strait, a well-placed mainland affairs official said Friday.

Ma Ying-jeou, vice chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), noted that although Peking

authorities should not have made the decision on their own, the move might not be particularly directed toward the Taiwan Strait.

"We ourselves must refrain from overreacting to the mainland's new measure until we fully understand its content," Ma remarked.

If Peking's expansion of its "fishery protective zone" causes new developments in cross-Straits relations, Ma said, the Mainland Affairs Council will certainly take necessary actions.

"We'll ask the non-profit Straits Exchange Foundation to negotiate a solution with its mainland counterpart, the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits," Ma pledged.

Mainland China recently announced it was expanding its "fishery protective zone" from 20 nautical miles off its coast to 50 nautical miles starting Jan. 1, 1992.

The decision has caused grave concern here because it has moved mainland claim past the center line of the Taiwan Strait, which has traditionally been regarded as the natural border between the two sides of the Strait. Fishermen along the island's west coast have urged the government to take action to protect their traditional fishing rights in the Strait.

Ma pointed out, however, that the so-called "center line" in the Taiwan Strait is a "vaguely defined concept" and not recognized by international law. He stressed that the "fishing zone" issue is purely a cross-strait affair and has nothing to do with international law.

A ranking Council of Agriculture (COA) official said Friday that the council is collecting information about Mainland China's new measures so it can protect its fishery resources.

COA Chairman Yu Yu-hsien said: "Protecting fishery resources is a worldwide movement and we must support this effort." According to Peking's recent announcement, neither foreign nor Mainland Chinese fishing boats will be allowed to fish in its "fishery protective zone." Trespassing fishing boats will be fined between U.S.\$3,000 and U.S.\$7,000.

The council will try to understand how mainland authorities will protect its fishery resources in the so-called "protective zone," Yu explained. "We want to know whether Peking will set a quota, impose a time limit on fishing, or ban fishing for a specified fish," he added.

Yu said that the forthcoming National Economic Conference will discuss ways to protect fishery resources in the Taiwan Strait and will study the feasibility of cross-strait cooperation in this field.

Editorial Views U.S.-Mainland Trade Friction*OW1801162692 Taipei CNA in English 1357 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[Editorial published 18 January in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper: "U.S.-Red China Trade Disputes"]

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—The United States and Red China avoided a trade war when they reached in Washington Thursday evening, only hours before the deadline, an agreement on the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights on the Chinese mainland. Without the agreement, the United States would have imposed higher tariffs, up to 100 percent, on as much as U.S.\$1.5 billion worth of imports from Red China. Peking had also threatened to retaliate with higher tariffs on U.S.\$1.2 billion of imports from the United States. Such a trade war would have brought the already strained relations between Washington and Peking to a new crisis. It would not be speculation to say that concern about the diplomatic consequences of a trade war was the major factor leading to the agreement.

Under the agreement, Peking promises to significantly improve its protection of American intellectual property rights on the Chinese mainland. This is one concession the United States had sought, but Peking had refused to (?give in) throughout the months-long, twice-extended negotiations. That Peking finally gave in proves that the United States, with perseverance, can convince the regime to accept internationally established norms.

Protection of intellectual property rights, however, is but one of the issues that have caused tension between the United States and Red China. Even in the trade area alone, the United States has other complaints against Red China—its unfair trade practices and restrictions on the access to the Chinese mainland market for American products, Peking's fast-growing trade surplus with the United States, illegal textile shipments from the Chinese mainland to the United States, as well as Red China's exports of products to the United States that were made with prison labor.

In addition to the trade issues, there are then U.S. concerns about Red China's sales of missiles and nuclear technology to the Middle East and, of course, Peking's human rights violations. The U.S. Congress raised all these issues last year during its debate on Red China's most-favored-nation trade status, forcing the Bush administration to either take administrative measures against Peking, or to pursue serious negotiations with it, to address the concerns. Congressional criticism of Peking's policies in these areas also explained why President George Bush did not visit Peking during his Asia trip earlier this month.

While the resolution of the intellectual property rights issue is likely to be applauded by U.S. businessmen and some members of the U.S. Congress, there will, however, continue to be U.S. pressure, primarily from the Capitol Hill, on the Peking regime to significantly improve its

practices in trade, and more importantly, human rights. Therefore, although Washington and Peking have averted a trade [words indistinct] their relationship is [words indistinct] far from returning to normal.

Government Considers Purchasing Russian MiG-29's*OW1901105192 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO report, our country has held talks with the Republic of Russia concerning the purchase of the latter's warplanes. The sale of 90 high-performance Russian MiG-29 aircraft to our country is gradually becoming more likely. Our country is still seeking to buy the U.S. F-16C fighter aircraft, however. For this reason, the plan to buy the MiG aircraft is still under appraisal.

'Authoritative Source' Cited*OW2001081792 Taipei CNA in English 0739 GMT
20 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—An authoritative source said Sunday that the government does not exclude the possible purchasing of weapons from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The source, who asked not to be identified added, however, that there might be technical difficulties involved.

The source explained the Republic of China's arms purchasing policy in response to press reports that the government planned to purchase MiG-29 fighters from former Soviet republics.

A government task force on Soviet affairs has concluded that the Republic of China should develop normal ties with CIS countries following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, he pointed out.

Based on this conclusion, the government has deemed it practical to explore the possibility of buying weapons from the CIS, the source [word indistinct].

The decision is made, the government must study the "technical problems" involved in the purchase of CIS weapons, he said.

Official Plans To Visit Former Soviet Republics*OW1901182692 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] According to CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, Chang Hsiao-yan [John Chang], vice minister of foreign affairs, will lead a delegation on a visit Russia, Ukraine, and the

three Baltic states. The vice minister, however, would not say when will the trip be made.

If Vice Minister Chang makes the trip, he would be highest ranking Republic of China diplomat to visit Moscow in the last 40 years.

It has been learned that Vice Minister Chang's visas to Moscow and Ukraine are being processed, but he would not say when will he leave.

Leaves for Ukraine

OW2001090292 Taipei CNA in English 0750 GMT
20 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Chang is scheduled to leave Taipei Monday to visit Ukraine and Russia, two members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the three Baltic countries.

Chang will be the first ranking Republic of China official to visit the former Soviet Union after the old empire [word indistinct] late last year.

Chang's trip will hopefully improve substantive relations between the Republic of China and the two main CIS members, a ministry official said.

Chang will visit the three Baltic countries later to discuss further cooperation projects and arrange for a visit here by Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar.

Ukraine Said 'Willing' To Open Trade Office

OW2101085392 Taipei CNA in English 0744 GMT
21 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 21 (CNA)—Ukraine is willing to set up a trade and cultural representative office in Taipei, Mrs. Slava Stetsko, wife of a former prime minister of Ukraine, who is currently visiting the Republic of China [ROC], said here Monday.

Mrs. Stetsko, president of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations, is here to attend the World Freedom Day activities which began today.

Stetsko said she was informed of the Ukrainian Government's interest in opening an office in Taipei when she contacted the Ukraine Foreign Ministry and the parliament last Friday.

She said it will be mutually beneficial for the two countries to strengthen their economic ties.

The anti-Bolshevik leader, living in exile since the Ukraine was annexed by the former Soviet Union, welcomed the current visit of ROC Vice Foreign Minister John Chang to the Ukraine to promote ties between the two countries.

Ambassador to Korea Returns for Consultations

OW2101090992 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT
21 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 21 (CNA)—Ambassador S.C. King [Chin Shu-chi] to Korea returned Monday evening for routine home consultations. [sentence as received] He was greeted at the airport by Korean Ambassador Pak No-yong.

Replying to press questions, King said Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok told him last week that media reports about the establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Peking in the near future are "incorrect and groundless."

King said relations between the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea have been "very good," and both sides are sincerely promoting "positive" ties.

Exchanges of visit by ranking officials between the two countries are "concrete examples" of the friendly ties, he said, adding that more high-level exchanges will take place soon.

Asked to comment on media "guessing" about Sino-Korean ties, King said ties between Seoul and Pyongyang have changed a lot during the past year, as can be seen from the two Koreas' simultaneous entry into the United Nations and their signing of cooperation pacts.

Commercial ties between Communist China and South Korea have also progressed, King added.

"These are all undeniable facts. We should evaluate our relations with Korea from the standpoint of the overall situation on the Korean peninsula, rather than from that of an individual official," King said.

French Trade Official Arrives; Plans Meetings

OW2001180792 Taipei CNA in English 1553 GMT
20 Jan 92

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—French Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Jean-Noel Jeanneney arrived in Taipei Monday for a five-day visit.

Jeanneney is the second French ministerial-level official to visit the Republic of China [ROC] in a year. French minister Roger Fauroux visited Taipei early last year. (?While here,) he will meet with Premier Hao Po-tsun, Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang [Vincent Siew], Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] and other ranking ROC officials to exchange opinions on strengthening trade and investment relations as well as scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Jeanneney is the head of an [words indistinct] member delegation, which also includes key officials from the (?Ministries of Foreign) Affairs, Industry, Communications and Economic Affairs.

The group will also visit plants and research institutions in the country and meet business leaders before leaving Jan. 24.

Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Begins Visit

*OW2001091192 Taipei CNA in English 0752 GMT
20 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—A nine-member delegation of Canadian parliamentarians, led by Charles Langlois of the Progressive Conservative Party, Quebec, arrived in Taipei Sunday for a seven-day visit.

While here, they will call on Legislative Yuan President Liu Sung-fan, Foreign Affairs Minister Frederick Chien, Director General of the Board of Foreign Trade Sheu Ke-sheng, Vice Chairman of the Council of Agriculture [name indistinct], and Deputy Chairman of China External Trade Development Council [name indistinct].

President of Paraguayan Senate Visits Taipei

*OW1601091792 Taipei CNA in English 0737 GMT
16 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—Paraguayan President of the Senate Gustavo Diaz de Vivar Ramirez is scheduled to arrive in Taipei Thursday for a nine-day visit.

While here, he will call on Premier Hao Po-tsun, acting President of the Legislative Yuan Liu Sung-fan, Economics Minister Vincent Siew, and other government leaders.

Panamanian Assembly President Arrives for Visit

*OW2001102792 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
20 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—Panamanian President of the Legislative Assembly Marco Antonio Ameglio Samudio arrived in Taipei Monday.

During the eight-day visit, the party will call on Premier Hao Po-tsun, President of the Legislative Yuan Liu Sung-fan and other government officials.

Ameglio is scheduled to leave here Jan. 27.

Interior Minister To Visit Australia 18-26 Jan

*OW1701090992 Taipei CNA in English 0750 GMT
17 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 17 (CNA)—Interior Minister Wu Po-ng is scheduled to visit Australia Jan. 18-26 at the invitation of Australia's Industry and Commerce Office in Taipei.

While there, Wu will study Australian land administration and information system, visit Australian dignitaries, and meet with Overseas Chinese leaders in that country.

He will be accompanied during the trip by land administration officials from his ministry as well as the Taipei and Kaohsiung city governments.

Petroleum Company To Build Refinery in Malaysia

*OW2001102692 Taipei CNA in English 0801 GMT
20 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 20 (CNA)—Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) will sign an agreement with Pacific Resources Inc. (PRI) of the United States to build an oil refinery in Malaysia. A CPC source said Monday.

CPC will sign the agreement in the first half of this year, the source added.

The proposed plant will be located at Bintulu with a production capacity of 150,000 barrels per day.

The source said that total investment the plant will be U.S.\$1.5 billion. CPC and PRI will each have a 45 percent stake in the plant, with the remaining 10 percent going to the Malaysia state-owned Petroleo Company Petro Nas.

Legislative Yuan Elects New Speaker, Deputy

*OW1801083792 Taipei CNA in English 0746 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—Liu Sung-fan and Shen shih-hsiung, both of the Kuomintang [KMT], were sworn in as speaker and deputy speaker of the Legislative Yuan Saturday morning after they had been elected to the top legislative posts Friday.

Liu Sung-fan, acting speaker of the Yuan and the Kuomintang nominee, was elected speaker. He received 88 votes against Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) candidate Chiu Lien-hui's 19 votes.

Before the vote, candidates set a precedent by delivering "campaign speeches."

Firecrackers were set off inside the legislative compound when Liu was awarded a certificate confirming his election.

At 2:00 p.m., the election of deputy speaker began with three candidates making campaign speeches.

Independent Tsau Fen-tou surprised the legislative floor by urging his would-be supporters to cast their ballots for Hsieh Shen-shan, who had narrowly lost to KMT nominee Shen Shih-hsiung during a party "primary."

The ensuing ballot counting was breathtaking, because the ballots had been cast not only for Shen and the DPP's Tien Tsai-ting, but also for Hsieh.

Shen won 60 out of the 116 votes cast, just two more than the 58 simple majority needed to be elected; Tien received 17 ballots, and Hsieh, 29.

DPP To Cosponsor March for UN Membership

*OW1601094192 Taipei CNA in English 0747 GMT
16 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—The major opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) decided Wednesday to co-sponsor a march on Feb. 23 in Taichung, central Taiwan, as part of its call for Taiwan's entry into the United Nations.

During a Central Standing Committee meeting, the DPP resolved to mobilize all of its members to participate in the Taichung demonstration.

The DPP leadership also appointed Yao Chia-wen, Wu Nai-jen and Chiu Chui-chen to a task force which will help organize the activity.

Other sponsors of the march are the Taiwan Professors Association, the Presbyterian Church, the 100 Action League, and the Association for a Plebiscite in Taiwan.

Kuomintang Holds Third Seminar on Constitution

*OW1801090592 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—The Kuomintang (KMT) Friday held its third seminar with newly elected KMT members of the National Assembly on amending the Constitution.

Shih Chi-yang, convener of the research division of the KMT task force on amending the Constitution, chaired the forum. He said the ruling party's amendment proposals had won the support of at least [number indistinct] percent of the voters.

The KMT will seek the opinions of the newly elected National Assembly persons, and try to build a party and national consensus before formally offering its amendments, Shih said.

He stressed that the research division has concluded that the current five-branch government system should be maintained.

The participants had many ideas for amending the Constitution, including extending the term of office for legislators from three to six years.

A midterm election should be held to change half of the legislative membership, they proposed.

Many of the participants agreed that "direct election of the president through delegates" is in the best interest of the country.

A direct popular vote will exact "too high a social cost and is therefore not right for the country now, they explained. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Customs Officers Seizes Heroin at Taipei Airport

*OW1801090692 Taipei CNA in English 0818 GMT
18 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—A total of 14.8 kilograms of heroin was seized at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport Friday, making it the biggest heroin seizure at the airport since its inauguration 13 years ago.

The heroin, worth an estimate NT [New Taiwan] \$300 million, arrived at the airport in the morning via Eva Air from Bangkok.

Customs officials said the heroin was divided into 40 small packs, and was hidden behind the frames of 20 paintings of Buddha.

Police are undertaking further investigations.

Tainan Chosen for Space Technology Center

*OW2101090692 Taipei CNA in English 0822 GMT
21 Jan 92*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 21 (CNA)—Tainan, a booming southern Taiwan city with many centuries-old cultural relics, is likely to become the Republic of China's [ROC] space technology development center, government sources said Tuesday.

The ROC has unveiled a long-term space technology development program under which the country will launch three research satellites within the next 15 years.

After completing careful assessments, the sources said, space experts have suggested that the satellite development center, the nerve of the country's space program, be located at the National Cheng Kung University's aerospace research complex in Tainan.

The complex has enough land to house the new facilities needed to manufacture and assemble satellites, the experts said.

The five-member cabinet-level Space Program Consulting Committee reportedly has tentatively agreed to the proposal, but final decision has not yet been reached.

One disadvantage of the Tainan location is that the educational and living standard of the region may not meet the expectations of returning foreign-trained space experts and engineers, the sources said.

Two other likely locations for the satellite center are the Hsinchu science-based industrial park and the Industrial Technology Research Institute, also in Hsinchu, northern Taiwan.

Hong Kong

Jiang Zemin, Lu Ping Meet Publishing Delegation

HK1501054492 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO
in Chinese Nos 1-2, 1 Jan 92 pp 12-14

[Article by staff reporter: "Notes on Beijing Activities on Occasion of CHING CHI TAO PAO's 45th Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] To mark the 45th anniversary of CHING CHI TAO PAO, the journal's publisher Chen Po-chun headed a CHING CHI TAO PAO delegation which arrived in Beijing on 12 December for a series of activities. [passage omitted]

One-Hour Meeting with Jiang Zemin

On the morning of 13 December, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with the principal members of the CHING CHI TAO PAO delegation at Zhongnanhai. Publisher Chen Po-chun gave an account of the last 45 years of CHING CHI TAO PAO to General Secretary Jiang Zemin. Jiang Zemin expressed his delight over the growth of the publication house and hoped that more improvements will be made in the journal and the business so that they can continue to contribute to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

During the one-hour meeting, Jiang Zemin spoke enthusiastically about the situation both at home and overseas. He said that China will definitely boost its economy but only by taking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. He stressed: Hong Kong will keep its capitalist system. A prosperous capitalist Hong Kong is beneficial to China, while a stable socialist China is also beneficial to Hong Kong, hence the two need each other. It is necessary for Hong Kong to maintain its prosperity and stability; this is true today and should also be true when sovereignty is returned to China. After 1997, China's policy of "one country, two systems" and a series of other specific policies toward Hong Kong will not change. Jiang Zemin also praised the phrase: "Blood is thicker than water," a phrase coined by Hong Kong people during the east China flood relief drive. He added that patriotic ideas and nationalist sentiments were indeed very important in Hong Kong.

Lu Ping Discusses Hong Kong's Economy with Delegation

On the afternoon of 16 December, Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, met with the entire CHING CHI TAO PAO delegation in his office.

Lu Ping congratulated the publication on its 45th anniversary. He said: Not only did the CHING CHI TAO PAO publication house publish CHING CHI TAO PAO regularly over the past 45 years, but it also published a huge amount of economic books and journals and engaged in different kinds of business activities. All these achievements deserve to be and should be congratulated.

Lu Ping and the delegation exchanged views on the current economic situation in Hong Kong, inflation, currency linkages, industrial shift, and other issues. Lu Ping in particular stressed that as 1997 approaches, the question of ensuring a stable transition and smooth change-over is very important. He hoped that the CHING CHI TAO PAO publication house will do more work for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. [passage omitted]

Speech by Bo Yibo

Bo Yibo gave a speech at a reception. He said: It is not easy to run an economic journal in Hong Kong and to do so for 45 years with increasingly better results is even more difficult. By relying on its own resources, working hard, and getting by without assistance from all sides, the CHING CHI TAO PAO publication house not only succeeded in publishing the journal, but also promoted the economic publication industry, doing much work to report and present China's economy. This was extremely valuable.

After underscoring the importance of economic reporting, Bo Yibo said: To run a publication in Hong Kong, it is necessary to make full use of the conditions in Hong Kong and to work according to the Hong Kong structure and methods. The mainland way of running a newspaper should not be copied blindly. Rather, it is necessary to establish one's own characteristics. Finally, Bo Yibo expressed hope that the publication will not sit on its laurels but that it will continue to grow, improve, and score new successes. [passage omitted]

Our Feelings

The celebration activities for CHING CHI TAO PAO's 45th anniversary have ended in Beijing. Through these activities, we once again witnessed the support, encouragement, and hope bestowed upon CHING CHI TAO PAO by all concerned in the mainland. We express our sincere gratitude here; at the same time, we are deeply aware of the immensity of our responsibilities and will exert greater efforts to manage the publication well and liven up the enterprise. On 2 January, we will hold another reception in Hong Kong; then we will publish a special issue to mark the 45th anniversary of CHING CHI TAO PAO. We hope that our Hong Kong and foreign friends will continue to support us in all ways.

Yang Shangkun, Ji Pengfei on Hong Kong Transition

HK1701060492 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 174, 5 Jan 92 p 11

[Article by Chen Wei-Min (7115 1792 3046): "Yang Shangkun Reassures Hong Kong People"]

[Text]

The Civil Servants' Welfare Will Remain Unchanged After 1997

At a recent meeting on Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan affairs, Yang Shangkun, Chinese president, and Ji Pengfei, former Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office

director, delivered speeches on Hong Kong's development. Yang Shangkun said: Hong Kong's present situation is relatively stable. The turbulent situation in the Soviet Union and disputes between China and the United States over trade issues did not affect Hong Kong to a great extent. Such a favorable situation is the result of China's stable domestic political situation and flourishing economic growth, as well as the efforts and cooperation of the British and British Hong Kong Governments. As we have always stated, a disordered Hong Kong will do no good to Mainland China, and Hong Kong would be the first victim. It is our consistent stand that during Hong Kong's transition period, stability should be emphasized and the existing governmental and political structure should remain unchanged. This has been explicitly written into the Basic Law, with an aim to create sound conditions for the government of the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] to maintain the existing social and political systems for 50 years, or for an even longer time to come. To attain this goal, we should, undoubtedly, rely on the continued efficient work of all civil servants and permanent staff at all levels who are currently working for the British Hong Kong Government. We consider it normal that they have various kinds of worries and questions, of which we have taken note. We should go down among them more often and listen to their opinions. What is more, we should give them substantial replies. We can also invite them to visit Beijing, Guangzhou, or Shenzhen. **There are two points which we can tell them clearly: Before 1 July 1997, they work for the British Hong Kong Government and it is reasonable for them to obey the orders and instructions of their boss; therefore, they do not have to worry that we will bide our time to take revenge after 1997. The second point is that their existing welfare, remuneration, and promotion opportunities will not only remain unchanged after 1997, but may also be further improved.**

The Interests of Industrialists and Businessmen Will Be Fully Guaranteed

Yang Shangkun also indicated: In view of Hong Kong's different social system, if we want to attain continued development in Hong Kong and give continued play to Hong Kong's important roles as one of the world's biggest financial centers, economic and trade centers, and communications and transportation centers, we should undoubtedly rely on Hong Kong's industrialists, businessmen, financiers, as well as on the businessmen and entrepreneurs of such foreign countries as Britain, the United States, and Japan. The SAR government will fully guarantee their interests in the future SAR. The central government is confident on this issue and has also worked out concrete measures to ensure the attainment of this goal.

Yang added: Alongside the implementation of our policies in Hong Kong, more and more people from all walks of life, including those who used to oppose the system practiced on the mainland and those who were prejudiced against us, have seen with their own eyes the central government's sincerity and determination to carry out in Hong Kong the "one country, two systems" policy.

No Dealings With Those Who Are Hostile to the Central Government

Ji Pengfei said at the meeting: Nowadays, more and more Hong Kong compatriots have seen clearly the true face of those people who persistently oppose the Chinese-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the central government; threaten to overthrow the people's government; and object to leaving even one cent to the future SAR government. By doing so, they aim to sabotage the steady transition before 1997 and create difficulties for the SAR government after 1997. The intention of this tiny minority of people to borrow the hands of Western politicians to meddle in Hong Kong affairs only serves as an expression of their lack of common knowledge and their innocence in the central government's consistent domestic and foreign policies. It is correct for the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and XINHUA Hong Kong Branch to refuse to exchange dialogue with this handful of people. Before this tiny minority of people give up their hostile stand towards the Chinese-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the central government, there does not exist any possibility for us to have any dealings with them. Our principle is very simple and clear-cut.

Government Welcomes Sino-U.S. Trade Agreement

OW1701134192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1312 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] Hong Kong, January 17 (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong Government welcomes the successful end of Sino-U.S. negotiations on the protection of intellectual property rights in Washington between January 10 and 16.

Secretary for Trade and Industry T.H. Chau said here today that "this is what we had hoped for. We are glad that retaliatory action under Special 301 has been averted."

"The positive outcome is the result of the efforts made by the two sides in the negotiations. Let us hope that the U.S. and China can use this agreement as a basis on which to build a more stable and certain trading relationship," he added.

The Chinese and U.S. delegations held another round of negotiations on the protection of intellectual property rights in Washington from January 10 to 16. Through their joint efforts, the two sides this time reached an agreement on the issue and signed today a memorandum of understanding, which states that, beginning from the day when the memorandum is signed, the U.S. government will terminate the investigation of China according to the "Special 301 section" of U.S. trade laws and rescind the decision that named China as a key country for such an investigation.

Paper Reports Smuggling of AIDS Drug to U.S.

HK1901031892 Hong Kong THE SUNDAY
STANDARD in English 19 Jan 92 p 1-3

[By Martin Freeman]

[Text] Hong Kong is involved in an international network smuggling a banned anti-AIDS drug into the United States.

At one end of the trail is a traditional Chinese herbal root.

At the other are desperate AIDS sufferers, risking potentially-deadly side-effects from the untested extract from the root, who believe the compound can help them beat the disease.

They receive the drug intravenously in underground "guerilla" clinics in the United States.

The drug is trichosanthin—extracted from the Chinese cucumber root, tian hua fen—also known as compound Q.

The secrecy is necessary because Q is unregistered in the U.S. and imports of it were banned after two people died during underground trials in San Francisco in 1989.

The drug is also undergoing official tests in America, which began the same year—but the process of approval by the Food and Drug Administration takes four or more years.

People with AIDS do not have that long to wait.

THE SUNDAY STANDARD has learned that one or more people infected with HIV—the virus that causes AIDS—are travelling to the U.S. for treatment with Q at an underground clinic.

AIDS workers in Hong Kong are aware of the trips. They have issued warnings about the possibility of dangerous, even fatal, side effects from the drug.

However, any of Hong Kong's 203 HIV carriers or 20 AIDS sufferers who want Q have no alternative but to travel to the U.S.—doctors here are said to be unwilling to administer it because the drug is not registered in the territory.

Trichosanthin is produced in China, principally in two factories in Shanghai and north of Nanking.

Some U.S. AIDS patients obtain their supplies direct from China.

But Hong Kong—where the herbal root is widely available in Chinese medicine shops—is another target.

A source at one pharmaceutical manufacturer told THE STANDARD: "My company has supplied some American AIDS patients who take the drug to the United States."

He said his company was not the only one involved in the supply in Hong Kong.

The firm supplied a purified form of trichosanthin which was then further refined in the U.S..

The source declined to give other details.

Q grabbed the limelight in the battle against AIDS following work by Dr Yeung Hin-wing of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

In the 1970s he found that the compound, previously regarded only as an abortion drug, attacked macrophages, an immune system cell that was latter shown to act as a host for the HIV virus.

In the 1980s joint laboratory research with the University of California in San Francisco showed compound Q appeared to be successful as an HIV virus killer.

"Officially, nobody in Hong Kong is taking compound Q," said Dr Lee Shui-shan, head of the Department of Health's AIDS prevention programme.

"But unofficially, there are people taking it."

Dr Patrick Li, of the Hong Kong AIDS Foundation, confirmed: "I know of one patient who goes to the (United) States to be injected with compound Q."

Patients seeking treatment in Hong Kong were always asked whether they were taking any other medication, he said.

"If they ask about compound Q we tell them there could be dangerous side effects that might affect their nervous system and be fatal.

"If they are using it, we cannot say that they must stop using it. We note it, and monitor their progress.

"I do not think any doctor in Hong Kong would be willing to administer the drug."

Li said that it was difficult to comment on the benefits claimed for Q.

Initial successes were reported in boosting the body's immune system and the drug had passed the first stage of FDA testing in 1990. It had attracted less attention since.

It was possible that the side effects were due to the impurities—problems which might be overcome, he said.

However, the drug had not featured to any great extent at the last major international AIDS conference.

Li said that Q could come to be seen as an additional treatment that might be valuable to patients.

But the AIDS sufferers who are currently risking their lives at the underground clinics are more certain.

One sufferer Scott Powell, 35, who runs a monthly clinic in New York, said: "I have had very good results on compound Q.

"At first I suffered major difficulties—the side effects can be fierce—but I rapidly built up tolerance."

When he comes off the drug, AIDS takes over.

"My hair falls out, I lose weight, I become impotent—I start to die."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

22 JAN 92

